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Poles and Czechs Push Drive for New States; PWA Rooms Cost $1,270

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 7, 1939

Beneš in Paris for Parley on New State

PARIS (AP)—Former President Beneš of Czechoslovakia has arrived in Paris from London and is expected to confer with officials of both the French and Polish Governments on what diplomatic circles reported would be an effort to establish a Czechoslovak Government in exile similar to that of Poland. Dr. Beneš was accompanied by General Viest, one-time ranking commander in the Slovak Army under the German protectorate.

New Polish Foreign Minister to Visit London

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced Oct. 7 that August Zaleski, Foreign Minister in the Polish Government set up in Paris last week, would visit London next week to confer with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and other members of the British war Cabinet.

This was regarded in foreign circles as evidence of Britain's refusal to make peace at the price of Poland.

Cost of PWA Housing Averages $1,270 a Room

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported Oct. 7 that housing cost an average of $4,473 per dwelling unit, or $1,270 per room, in the PWA's 47 projects built over the country at a total cost of more than $96,000,000.

Cost per cubic foot on all projects was placed at 48.3 cents, with a range of from 33.4 cents for the Parklawn project in Milwaukee, Wis., to 61.1 cents in the University Terrace project at Columbia, S. C.

Teamsters' Head Protests Court Injunction

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the Teamsters' Union, declared Oct. 7 that the injunction of Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in a labor case, if allowed to stand, would "destroy not only the powers of the American Federation of Labor, but those of any other voluntary association."

Judge Goldsborough in the District of Columbia Federal Court overruled a decision of the A. F. of L. transferring brewery drivers from the Brewery Workers' Union to the Teamsters Union. The court's decision thrust a new problem on the A. F. of L. convention in session here. [A. F. of L. Convention: Page 3.]

Bolivian Constitution Restored by New Regime

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The provisional regime of Gen. Carlos Quintanilla on Oct. 6 issued a decree reinvoking Bolivia's Constitution of 1938 as the guiding doctrine of the Government.

Parts of the Constitution had been set aside by the late Dictator-President German Busch. General Quintanilla, Army Chief of Staff who assumed the provisional presidency the same day, recently signed a decree calling for constitutional elections.

Roosevelt Silent on Role as Peace Mediator

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt remained silent Oct. 7 concerning reports from Berlin that Adolf Hitler would accept him as a neutral mediator in the European conflict. Mr. Roosevelt is spending the week end at his Hyde Park estate.

Italy's Overseas Post Given to Marshal de Bono

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini on Oct. 7 appointed Marshal Emilio de Bono inspector of Italian overseas forces.

General de Bono was Commander-in-Chief of Italy's East African forces during the early part of the Ethiopian campaign, being replaced by Marshal Badoglio November, 1935. Although one of the original leaders of the Fascist Party, his memoirs, published since his retirement, had caused a sensation in their candid revelation of Premier Mussolini's designs.

Advanced Ideas Are Held Vital For Democracy

Researcher finds masses must have something to grip them or they will turn to totalitarians.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Democracies must find new concepts to capture the imagination of masses, "everywhere seething with aspiration and discontent," if it is to meet the new revolutions of Nazism and Communism, Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, said at a luncheon of the Association at the Astor Hotel here today.

"If they fail to do this, they will lie open to totalitarian conquest, no matter how great their resources of money, armaments and raw materials," Mrs. Dean held. "The decisive battles of the twentieth century will be won not merely on battlefields—for every military victory carries within it the seeds of future wars—but on the spiritual front; not with tanks and airplanes, but with ideas.

"Their Own Destinies"

"And the ideas humanity is longing for are those which will liberate it from bondage to ruthless nationalism and selfish power-politics, setting men free to control not only nature, but their own destinies."

Revolution, Mrs. Dean declared, "under both Nazi and Communist banners, will sweep Europe east of the Rhine, which had remained outside the main currents of the French Revolution, and, except in Germany, had been barely touched by the Industrial Revolution before 1914."

"Nor will it leave France and Britain unaffected; for the war," she continued, "with its formidable financial burdens, cannot fail to produce profound changes in the structure of Western society. All revolutions are destructive; all fall short of the goal toward which they started; all get diverted to other purposes as they proceed.

"Dormant Forces"

"In the long view—if we can school ourselves to take a long view in such hours of agony—the revolutions of the twentieth century may release the dormant creative forces of Central and Eastern Europe, as the French and American revolutions released the creative forces of the West."

Other speakers at the luncheon, over which Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, newly elected President of the Foreign Policy Association, presided, were Anne O'Hare McCormick, newspaper writer, and William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Association.

U. S. Wealth Near 1929 Boom Highs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 7

The wealth of America is climbing back to the multi-billion highs of 1929, a National Industrial Conference Board survey finds. The slump to pre-war levels between 1929 and 1934, when the total fell from $353,000,000,000 to $287,000,000,000, had given way by 1937 to a $66,000,000,000 rise which brought it back to $322,000,000,000.

The 1937 figure, the latest year on which data is available, breaks down to $2,490 in per capita terms, compared with $2,910 in 1929 and with $2,792 in 1922.

The Middle Atlantic States take ranking place in wealth figures, only these and New England exceeding their 1922 totals during the 1934-1936 period, although all States shared in the recovery of those years.

Alien Influx Booms Trade In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—The influx of European refugees to Australia has brought with it not only an increase in industrial manufacture, but a reduction in Australian unemployment, according to a survey completed by the Publicity Committee of the Victoria Refugee Emergency Council. Many Australians have been employed, and more are likely to be employed, by new "refugee" industries, the report states. Flat-letting has boomed, hundreds of vacant flats have been taken and rents kept stable, it goes on.

Thousands of pounds have been invested in new flats and houses. Refugees are beginning to go on the land, raising poultry or wheat, or doing mixed farming. Not enough refugees can be admitted under quota to meet the demand for domestic and certain types of rural labor, the report says.

Carriers, furnishers, shipping companies, suburban retail and other trades have benefited by arrival of refugees. New ideas in art, dressmaking, decoration and industrial technique have been brought from Europe. The slight anti-refugee feeling in Australia comes mostly from people comfortably placed, and not from the trade unions or working people. It arises from some confusion between refugee migration and the normal alien migration that has been going on for years.

Refugee havens for Jews: Page 6.

Capital Labor And Public See End of Abuses

Growing social responsibility of three great divisions thought way to industrial peace.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7——Capital, labor and the consuming public have all shown increasing social responsibility in recent years is the consensus of speakers representing industry, labor and education, at the annual conference of the Society for the Advancement of Management in session here.

Typifying this view, Carl C. Conway, Chairman of the Board of the Continental Can Company, addressing the Society, predicted establishment "soon of some factual, democratic method of arbitrating labor disputes. It was still naïve to assume, he added, that management generally "desired collective bargaining" or other labor reforms of the last 30 years, but there has been more progress made in the attitude of management toward labor and its proper place in the economy of our Nation in the last few years than in decades before."

No Reason to Be at Odds

There are no "basic reasons for business and government to be at odds," Mr. Conway held, asserting that he had seen "encouraging signs" that they were working toward co-operation in the Nation's interests.

"Is it not essential," he continued, "that we develop for ourselves protective controls against abuses, rather than suffer the consequences which might come unless such voluntary controls are worked out under our democratic framework? We are suffering from undigested reforms, not that they are necessarily bad, but they have come too fast and will take time to adjust.

Attitude of Patience

"It seems to me that in the meantime our attitude should be one of patience and co-operation."

Other speakers at the convention included Arthur T. Davenport, General Manager of Sweet Orr and Company, New York City; Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government in the School of Public Administration, Harvard University; Percy S. Brown, President of the Consumer Distribution Corporation; Louis Meltzer, printer, of the Eagle Pencil Company, New York, and Dean Asa S. Knowles, of the College of Business Administration, Northeastern University.

British Draft Own Terms; U. S. Aloof on Hitler Bid; Moscow 'Invites' Finland

New emphasis is placed on need of statement by Allies on aims in peace settlement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—One reaction to Hitler's vague peace proposals in his Reichstag speech yesterday has been new emphasis here upon the necessity for the democracies to issue their own peace proposals, which, by their constructive nature it is hoped, will convince the world, especially the neutrals, regarding the justification of the democracies' grounds for fighting.

"The true policy for the Western and Dominion Governments," says a Manchester Guardian editorial, "is to give the world their own ideas for the future of the world. They went to war to secure Europe from aggression. They cannot abandon that purpose. But their task does not end there. . . . The initiative has always been on the other side. It is time the democracies showed that they are not merely standing on their past successes and that they can contribute large and bold ideas for the rescue of Europe."

No Hint of Reparations

It was particularly remarked here that the speech offered no reparation for wrongs done to others by Germany. In view of Herr Hitler's past record it is considered that stronger guarantees than words are necessary for establishment of that basis of confidence essential to any lasting peace.

In fact even in the neutral countries where faint hopes of peace have been entertained there is general disappointment, since it is realized that such proposals cannot serve as a basis of negotiations.

But comment here is concerned more with the speaker than his speech. There is general condemnation of Herr Hitler's inconsistencies, of the impossibility of negotiating with a man whose actions have proved that he has lost all sense of responsibility for the meaning of the words he uses, and whose primary condition of any conference is the agreement of the western democracies that he shall retain spoils won through aggression.

"Today," says an editorial in The Times, "they (the peacemakers) are concerned not with Hitler's terms but with Hitler himself and Hitler's record. They fully understand why it would be advantageous to the present ruler of the Reich to end Hitler's war temporarily with Hitler's peace.

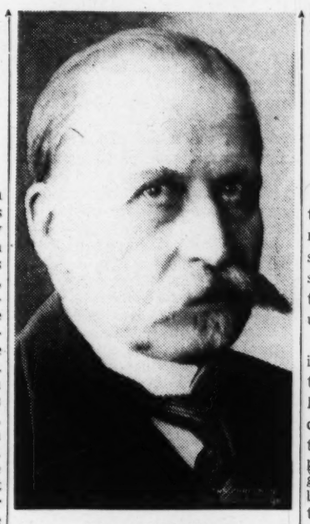
"They know as well as any nation . . . how little the world has to gain from a long and bloody conflict. It is because Herr Hitler and Hitlerism—the employment of force and fraud without end in international relations—are an insuperable bar to the negotiation of a true peace that they are now determined not to rest until the way of progress by conciliation, justice, and good faith has been finally cleared."

Hitler Speeches Quoted

The English press answer to Herr Hitler consists in allowing him to condemn himself out of his own mouth through quotations from past speeches and "Mein Kampf," revealing that all is meaningless when opposed to the greater claims of the fatherland. "We don't know," writes one paper, "which is more to be feared, Hitler's promises or his threats, since his promises are but disguised threats."

Reports from neutral countries in which some faint hopes of peace had been entertained indicate disappointment. Le Peuple in Brussels declares that Herr Hitler offers Europe a conquerors' peace, while in Holland and Scandinavia it is agreed that the speech disappoints.

Moscow quits Marxism to nationalism: Magazine Section.



Kyosti Kallio
President of Finland, with whom Soviet seeks parley.

Rebuffs to peace calls by Washington halt any compliance with Reich's proposal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Hints that Berlin, after rejecting or ignoring Roosevelt peace offers for several years, is now ready to consider an armistice proposal from the White House, fell on singularly unreceptive ears here today.

This is not to say that Washington would not like to see a move toward real peace. If President Roosevelt or the State Department could work out any way to contribute toward an armistice or a peace-making that would offer genuine hope for European stability, they would jump at the task. But they are convinced—and so are even the most isolationist Senators—that an armistice effort at the present time would be altogether favorable to Germany and entirely detrimental to the Allies. The Hitler hints directed toward Washington are interpreted solely as an effort to consolidate gains made by aggression while leaving Britain and France in difficulties.

Former Offers Ignored

President Roosevelt has repeatedly proposed mediatory steps to Berlin. Most recently, just as the Germans marched into Poland, he urged an armistice to Chancellor Hitler and President Moscicki of Poland.

But before the conquest was accomplished, Germany would not listen. Within one year, the President sent five appeals to Chancellor Hitler and only the first and the last were even answered through diplomatic channels. The third appeal, in which Mr. Roosevelt offered this Government as a mediatory agent for pacific adjustment of controversies between Germany and the other powers, was only answered in a bitter public speech by the Reichsführer.

The Berlin hints are too informal to call for any reply from Washington. If they should be put into formal shape, the State Department would undoubtedly consult with Britain and France before making any mediatory proposals.

American diplomacy has been cautious and aloof since the actual outbreak of war. Whereas in the pre-war period, President Roosevelt had no inhibitions about making peace efforts, he recognizes that the situation is entirely changed by war, there is no indication that American Ambassadors in the major European capitals are pursuing any negotiatory scents. Not until the situation is far more ripe for action than now—and this day, it is apprehended, may be all too remote—is Washington expected to spring into action, despite the natural urge of President Roosevelt to enter the situation.

Ready for Test Vote

Another "peace" offensive fell flat in Washington today. That is the effort of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and his 11 isolationist allies to persuade the Administration that their acceptance of all the neutrality bill except the arms embargo repeal clause was a "compromise" worthy of consideration.

The Administration Senators, confident of their strength, are going ahead to test votes next week which they expect will debilitate the debate still further.

The isolationists' next step, after having admitted there is nothing objectionable about the neutrality bill except the repeal clauses, and with defeat looming ahead on repeal, can take the parliamentary alternative of opening criticism on the rest of the bill: the transshipment loophole, 90-day credit clause, etc. This seemingly contradictory course appears to be the only strategy effort left to them.

Italian press backs peace plan: Page 5.

Russia Turns Baltic Gaze On Finland

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced today that the Russian Government had suggested that Finland send a delegate to Moscow to discuss political and economic matters of mutual concern.

The Finnish Government has not yet acted on the invitation. However, Finland's Minister to Moscow, Aarno Yrjoe-Koskinen, is conferring with Soviet officials concerning a trade agreement.

Commerce between Finland and Russia has been very small since Finland obtained its independence in 1917.

Early this year a special Finnish trade delegation visited Moscow seeking a trade agreement, but was unsuccessful because Moscow introduced extraneous questions such as the status of certain Finnish Islands. Russia also had objected to plans for fortification of the Aaland Islands, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The negotiations were resumed recently and the Finns had hoped to obtain a pact with the Soviet on a purely economic basis. The desire for a trade agreement had been strengthened by wartime shipping difficulties in the Baltic Sea.

Pressure Denied

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7 (AP)—Reports had persisted in North European capitals that Finland soon would send an envoy to Moscow for conversations with Soviet Russian officials.

The Oslo newspaper Aftenpost said it had learned that the Finnish Foreign Minister, Eljas Erkko, had declined to go to Moscow, but that another cabinet minister would be sent in his place.

Despite rumors prevalent in Scandinavian countries, Finnish officials have insisted that they are not under pressure from Russia and that their relations with the Soviet must be regarded as a special case in view of prior agreements.

A Lithuanian delegation which left for Moscow today was the largest ever sent there by a Baltic state and apparently bore out a report that there was a significant difference between the Lithuanian position, on one hand, and the Estonian and Latvian on the other.

Intimate Message from Washington

Hitler Speech, Panama Safety Belt, and Other Events Complicate U. S. War Attitude—Washington Asks 'Where Do We Go From Here?'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Events of the last few days have considerably modified American policy and the American attitude toward the war. Where, in simplest terms, do we stand now?

First, there is no likelihood that American policy, usually receptive to any opportunities to promote peace in the capacity of an objective good neighbor, will give aid or support to the Hitler peace offensive.

The general feeling here, official and unofficial, administration and isolationist, is that the Hitler "proposals" do not constitute a serious and genuine approach to peace. There seems to be no exploration, no leaning in State Department or White House, toward the offer of American good offices in a peace-wise sense. The resolution offered by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado for the President to start exploring peace with other neutrals fell on stony ground and it is unlikely even to emerge from the Foreign Relations Committee.

The absence of any important movement toward an early peace or any interventionist effort in such a direction in the United States is in itself significant. It means that the United States Government is not making more difficult the task of Britain and France in rejecting the peace proposals from Berlin.

Conceivably, things might have been quite different. American policy at some moments in the past, imbued with a desire to be useful, might have offered a real complication, and might have contributed to the building up of peace-at-any-price minorities in the allied countries. Today, the United States says: "Go ahead, we are not interrupting." From other viewpoints, it may be deeply regrettable that the great American Government is not exploring the ways and means toward peace. Is it too soon to look ahead?

Safety Belt Complicates Situation

Second, the Declaration of Panama has flung a different sort of complication into the situation. The United States has embarked upon an ambitious diplomatic effort to get the Allies and Germany to agree to a self-denying ordinance entirely unprecedented in wartime. The objective of keeping the war away from the Americas is entirely desirable. But if such an attempt means actual American involvement in serious diplomatic and perhaps naval disputes with one or both belligerent sides, is it worth the effort? Is it not, then, more involving than insulating? These questions are being asked earnestly in Washington.

The story goes, here, that in the early days of the war, President Roosevelt took a big map of the Western Hemisphere, drew a line roughly around the continents with his pencil, and said: "There! that's our safety belt. Let's keep the war out of it." This was the instruction taken by our delegation to Panama, together with more neatly prepared maps turned out in a hurry by the cartographers of the State Department. The project, as worked out at Panama, did not settle the problem of British and French ports, naval bases, and territories within the "Safety Belt."

It settled nothing. Rather, in the view of the experts here, a whole new field of potential dispute with the belligerents has been opened up just as Congress is preparing to abandon an old field of dispute. Or rather, the Panama Declaration has opened a new gate into the battle-scarred field of the freedom-of-the-seas which we thought we had fenced tightly.

Third, it becomes increasingly probable that before many weeks a flow of aircraft, and other munitions, will start toward the Allies from American factories. So far the tactics of the isolationists in the Senate have been unfruitful. The decision to narrow the debate to the one issue of the arms embargo, instead of attacking and throwing up smoke screens all along the line, is admitted to be a parliamentary mistake.

It would have been possible to have a speech a day on varied aspects of the bill: the arms embargo first, certainly; then a day or more on the transshipment loophole; a day on the 90-day credits argument; a day on the blow to the American merchant marine; a day on the war profiteers; etc., etc. The isolationists may yet revert to more astute tactics. Until they do, they are fighting a monotonous last stand.

National Unity and Confidence

Fourth, in the background, is the fundamental question of national unity and confidence—or the reverse—in President Roosevelt. When war broke out, and the President delivered his fireside talk, a real measure of unification took place. It has been badly battered since, although incipiently there is a profound national desire to remain of one mind. The President himself has contributed to the decline of confidence that has marked the last three weeks.

His declaration of a "limited" national emergency troubled many people: they remembered all the things the President can do under existing statutes at such a time, and they recalled that the United States is—after all—at peace. The semi-official explanations that the President had declared an emergency to "get the people used to it" was more alarming than ever.

Other things came along: the issuance of White House reports, direct from the President, of the sighting of foreign submarines, impressed many as unnecessarily alarming; the story given out by a White House secretary of telegrams from a mysterious German asking Americans to write letters to Congressmen against embargo repeal seemed like the old-fashioned variety of propaganda; finally, the Iroquois story added a touch of melodramatic incredibility, and probably quite unfairly made many people blame the President for the sensationalism of its announcement.

This matter of confidence in the President is of more than passing importance. And it seems to be largely in Mr. Roosevelt's own control.

Erwin D. Canham

Few Motorcars Need 'High Test' Gas, Oil Company Executive Testifies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—An oil company executive told the National Economic Committee yesterday that, "to be perfectly honest about it," not many automobiles really need so-called "high-test" gasoline.

The witness, Sidney A. Swensrud, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, asserted, however, that cars which do need it—those with high-compression engines—give very much better performance when "high-test" gasoline is used.

During exhaustive testimony on marketing phases of the petroleum industry, Mr. Swensrud conceded with reservations that independent dealers are chiefly responsible for gasoline price reductions, explaining that he felt they probably responded more quickly than the large, integrated companies to the conditions which produce the reductions.

He would not concede, however, that there would be no reductions if it were not for the independents and pointed to the general downward trend of retail gasoline prices throughout the history of the automobile as demonstrating that the petroleum industry had passed on to the consumers most of the savings it had effected in the cost of producing motor fuel.

War Summary

Hitler's Speech has brought varying reactions, but, on the whole, in France and Britain, unfavorable. Britain sees the need of constructive peace proposals of its own to offset those of the aggressor nations. Hopes for intervention on the part of President Roosevelt, frequently expressed in Berlin, have so far brought little response from the United States. French Premier Daladier definitely rejected Herr Hitler's proposals.

Soviet Russia's "invitations" to Baltic States to "confer on mutual interests" have been extended to Finland, although Finnish officials profess to see a less sinister meaning in the invitation than in those extended to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The war fronts have lapsed into temporary quiet pending the results of the peace move. Signor Mussolini has appointed his old henchman Marshal de Bono, Inspector of Italy's Overseas Forces.

Exiled Governments are busy. Polish Foreign Minister Zaleski and ex-President Beneš of Czechoslovakia are both reputed to be arranging for Government seats with the western democracies.

Anti-Red Campaign is pressed in Paris, where the Communist leaders had addressed a letter to the President urging acceptance of a Berlin-Moscow peace.

Other war news and developments: Pages 1, 5, and 6.

Quentin Roosevelt Back From Shangri-la, Land of Great Peace

Tucked away among the mountain ranges of northern Tibet and southern China there are as many as five or six completely isolated communities, gleaning a simple, primitive living from the soil, paying allegiance to a benevolent king, scarcely knowing and certainly not caring that war is raging 100 miles away.

This from the lips of Quentin Roosevelt, Harvard '41, the grandson of former President Theodore Roosevelt, and in his own right an explorer and adventurer after the best tradition of his distinguished family. He has just returned to college from an expedition into China and Tibet, and granted a few minutes to his interviewer out of a day busy with resettling on the fourth floor of Harvard's Eliot House.

"As you know, I set out last winter for the Orient under contract to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to search for additional copies of an ancient Nashi 'funeral scroll' which my father had found. We believe these scrolls and the other evidence I obtained will help to clarify the story of the development of Chinese civilization.

"I arrived in Japan in January, took a Japanese military plane to China, sailed down the coast to Hongkong and Indo China, and took a French railroad up across the Chinese border. It was a roundabout route, but it was better than risking bombing raids. Over 3,000 miles of the continent I flew in a Chinese military plane which, on the way, was more than once driven off its course and pursued by enemy combat ships because of the $8,000,000 it was carrying to guerilla troops.

"The last leg of the journey was the most exciting of all. Through friends of mine and of my father, I obtained an escort of 50 tough horsemen of the Chinese army and an equal number of foot soldiers—this in order to get through a territory overrun by Tibetan bandits. We caravaned on foot, on horseback, with oxen and with mules. Once we were attacked by bandits and there was some fighting, but my escorts easily overpowered them and they fled.

"Finally, after crossing the Tibetan mountain ranges, I arrived at the little community I was to study and which I like to call Shangri-la, the land of great peace. There, with a culture more than 3,000 years old, lives a nation of simple agriculturists. They were not always peaceful, to be sure; about the year 800 they were a mercenary army for the Emperor of China and executed a notable campaign in which they invaded and defeated the Burmese.

"But gradually their military prowess deteriorated and they were defeated by the surrounding tribes. Tired of war, they took advantage of their magnificent geographical isolation and became a peaceful, farming people. Remnants of their old glory remain—the hereditary king, the cult of priests, the devil worship, the pictographic language, the legends. It was these I came to study.

Mr. Roosevelt brought home 20 crates of documentary material, purchased for $200 and a few odds and ends." He also has a great many pictures, including a movie of the tribal priests doing an ancient religious dance, and an inexhaustible store of memories from which he draws experiences as casually as others would speak of a week-end trip. Most vivid, however, is his cumulative impression of an actual Shangri-la, where men are proving that it is possible to live harmoniously together.

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The Week in Focus: Hitler's 'Peace or Else—' Demands Meet Allied Skepticism

Americas Form Safety Belt; Europe Studies Hitler Peace

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

On Friday Reichsführer Hitler, fresh from his visit to war-razed Warsaw, fired his long-awaited peace salvo, addressing the German Reichstag. Peace in Europe, he offered in one fist; and with the other, a threat: battle, sure and swift, if the Allies rejected his "outstretched hand."

Immediately thereafter, German official comment, enlarging upon Hitler's gesture, suggested that here was the glorious chance for the head of a strong neutral nation—perhaps President Roosevelt—to step forward and serve humanity by proposing an armistice. Hitler, it was intimated, would accept, for in his Reichstag address he already had announced Germany's readiness to participate in a conference, carefully planned in advance to guarantee peace and economic security to the nations concerned. But beforehand, he stipulated, the nations must abandon their present war-making.

One half of Hitler's address sought to justify the Polish conquest. The other half, conciliatory to Britain and France, vigorous with assertions that Germany could not be conquered, studded with observations on the futility of war, expressed these added peace points: That Germany would renounce further territorial aims, except for its old colonies. That Germany and Russia were determined to work together unmolested in Eastern Europe—that this guaranteed peace in a troubled arena. That Germany had no designs on the Ukraine, Scandinavia, Switzerland, and apparently, none on Rumania. That Germany was preparing to seek "a new order of ethnographic conditions," that is a resettling of nationalities, in fallen Poland. And that this resettlement would be extended—Hitler didn't explain how—to accommodate the many "splinters of German nationality" in East and South Europe.

The question immediately became: How would the Allies react?

After the Reichstag broadcast, Britain announced that it would study the Hitler proposals—though they said nothing about righting the wrongs done Poland and Czechoslovakia. French opinion favored rejection—Paris demanding a peace that would "end the need of mobilizing every six months." Italy was hopeful, Russia noncommittal. Washington Congress comment expressed doubt that Hitler's new assurances would be believed. Lack of confidence in Hitler pledges was apparently a major difficulty with London and Paris.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Second Fiddle

—Berg, Des Moines Register
Watch the Back Roads

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
The Girl They Left Behind

Neutrality Debated

When Senator Pittman rose to speak in the Senate Chamber last Monday, America officially began its neutrality debate. For the rest of the week, Senators in almost Noah's Ark fashion—two by two, one for and one against—arose to speak their pieces.

There was Senator Pittman who defended repeal of the arms embargo. Senator Borah followed him, denouncing it. There was pro-repeal Senator Connally, and anti-repeal Senator Vandenberg. Senators Schwellenbach, Overton and Nye, Thomas, Downey, and Clark in turn publicly took sides. The stilted phrases and studied gestures gave listeners the impression the lawmakers were addressing posterity, not fellow Senators.

Both sides it appears are determined to keep the United States out of war; both oppose Hitlerism; both agree that repeal does not "inevitably" mean war.

As the Senate polls now stand on paper, 56 are for, 25 against repeal, and 15 doubtful. During the week Senator Barbour came off the fence for repeal. The Senate chamber was not the only sounding board for Senators' opinions. An almost nightly barrage of radio addresses by the legislators helped to publicize the issue.

Public figures, other than Congressmen, spoke their pieces. "Al" Smith dropped his antagonism to the New Deal long enough to publicly back the President. Ex-Secretary of State Henry Stimson urged repeal over the ether waves. Harvard's President Conant did it by an open letter to Alf M. Landon. A. F. of L.'s Green used the Federation's convention platform as his sounding board for repeal.

With a test vote expected Monday, there were signs that the isolationists were weakening. Senator Borah revealed that he and his group would accept "cash and carry"—not "credit and carry"—if only the embargo on arms was kept. But repeal leaders hesitated to accept the olive branch. They had the votes, they thought, so why compromise?

Russian Imperialism

Stalin's Russia, dropping the last remnants of the mantle of collective security, took steps this week reminiscent of Czarist imperialism, but more clever. Without resort to war, Russia's sphere of influence was expanded close to 1914 heights in the Baltic, and kept from extension in Southeastern Europe only by the strenuous diplomatic resistance of Turkey.

One after another, the Foreign Ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the little Baltic states that were once Russian, found it advisable to visit the Kremlin. One after another, they agreed to surrender naval bases or harbor rights to Russian might. Germany apparently was not objecting to this "Sovietizing of the Baltic" but its co-operation seemed only that of a partner too involved elsewhere to object.

Turkey, no longer weak, was being wooed by both the Allies and Russia. Russia apparently was trying to induce Turkey to get Rumania to cede Bessarabia, and to help form a Balkan bloc supporting Russo-German aims. Turkey, through its Foreign Minister visiting Moscow, is said to have refused, and Stalin now is believed to be trying to get Turkey to promise complete neutrality.

The War at Sea

American refugees, speeding thankfully home aboard the S. S. Iroquois in mid-Atlantic, may not know that their vessel is the subject of a war mystery. The facts, as disclosed Friday, are briefly these: German Grand Admiral Räder informed Washington that Berlin had information that the Iroquois would be sunk near the American coast "under circumstances similar to" the Athenia disaster—in short, the Admiral hinted that Britain would sink her.

President Roosevelt thereupon notified Captain Chelton of the Iroquois, the British and French Admiralties, and the American public. He also ordered American patrol vessels to accompany the Iroquois through the supposed danger zone and to port.

Questions now asked are: Was the "warning" a propaganda stunt by Germany, intended to discredit Britain? Or was the Iroquois actually in danger, and if so from which side? Berlin said the warning came from Irish sources; did the original "information" arise there? Only one strong probability emerged: that, with all the publicity, the Iroquois was not likely to be torpedoed.

Other naval developments saw Germany preparing to launch a campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare against Allied shipping, in return for Britain's arming of its merchantmen. But the greatest war menace this week was concentrated in the cool waters of the Baltic and North Seas. German warships seized close to a dozen Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish ships, thus replenishing the Reich's larder with lumber and ores intended for Britain and neutral nations, and at the same time delivering a warning to Scandinavia.

The Swedish Government, its $437,000,000 export trade threatened, ordered all Swedish ships to follow coastal routes out of the Baltic. Consideration was given to a World War convoy system, which would escort vessels to Norway, where Britain might take over.

A 'Continental' Sea

An all-American sea—a patrolled "Safety Belt"—stretching from Passamaquoddy Bay around Cape Horn and up the Pacific Coast to the Canadian-American boundary: That was the portentious project ratified by the recent inter-American consultations at Panama.

It is a large order. In fact even a hasty study of the situation revealed how sizeable a task the 12 American Republics had taken unto themselves in their united desire to keep the Americas out of war as well as keep war out of the Americas.

But a vivid picture of war had just been brought home to the Western Hemisphere. A German sea raider was reported to have sunk a British freighter off the coast of Brazil. If the Americas could mark out and enforce their "continental sea" idea, war—it was hoped—might be kept at arm's length.

It was immediately obvious that Uncle Sam would have to do most of the patrolling. And many a tickling issue for Secretary Hull was involved in this startling new foray into international law.

It may be that the "safety belt" project is nothing more than a pious hope, an invitation to the belligerents to keep out of the Western Hemisphere. But it is significant that, where in other parts of the world international law seems to be breaking down, it should be in the process of being built up in the Western Hemisphere. Nor should it be forgotten that the Monroe Doctrine, that century old foray of America into international law was hardly more than wishful thinking at the time of its utterance. Perhaps the same future lies in store for the Declaration of Panama.

Americana

Supreme Court. One hundred and forty-nine years ago the United States Supreme Court opened its first session. It sat for 10 days in New York and then adjourned for lack of cases.

Last week the Court opened a new session with eight Justices back in harness after a summer's vacation. Mr. Justice Butler was incapacitated. And 450 cases awaited the Court's opinion. In these days that is a small number. The Court is considered well abreast of its work.

Many a New Deal measure confronts the Court. Decisions on the Wage-Hour Act, the Bituminous Coal Act, the Robinson-Patman Fair Trade Practices Act are expected. Following the perfunctory opening session most of the Justices paid their traditional call on the President. For the first time in four years they found him in. Four of the seven who dropped in, it was noted, were Roosevelt appointees.

A. F. of L. Convening in Cincinnati, the American Federation of Labor roundly applauded demands that the German-American Bund and the Communist Party is liquidated; listened politely to attacks on three New Deal fronts—the National Labor Relations Board for biased administration, the TVA for union discrimination, and the Department of Justice for its antitrust investigations of the building industry including labor unions; and voted to keep its war chest open, in preparation perhaps for a large scale counteroffensive against the C. I. O.

Business. Domestic factors, aided by the stimulus of war, have succeeded in pushing American production levels almost to the heights obtained in the 1937 recovery drive.

Farm prices, which have been abnormally low, are said to be only a short way below the level preceding the World War. Few economists have disapproved this rise in farm prices while warning against a general increase in prices.

Indeed, during the week a group of 53 of the biggest men in American industry and finance joined the Administration's "stop unwarranted price increases" movement.

New Models. Auto manufacturers are putting their new models in show windows and on the streets; and a bang-up year for auto salesmen is expected. Ford spoke of putting 900,000 cars on the market; Chervolet raised the number to a million.

The "fluid-drive" in some of the high-priced cars is causing no end of interest with its promise of simplified economical operation.

Radio. American broadcasters, in a move to police their own house, have adopted a self-denying ruling that limits the sale of radio time for controversial subjects, except for such issues as an election.

News reports indicate that this decision may be something of a damper to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, whose radio propaganda is the recent subject of an exhaustive study by the Institute of Propaganda Analysis.

Here and There

Other world news saw Bolivia turning from dictatorship to more constitutional ways.

In Asia, the Chinese appeared to have administered a definite setback to Japan's first offensive in nearly a year—its drive on Changsha, capital of Hunan Province.

Britain called up 250,000 more men. And Winston Churchill made a Sunday broadcast, reiterating Britain's determination, which commentators said was worth several divisions of soldiers.

Action by France Ousts 376 Red Local Boards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 7 — Governmental measures against the Communists, who have been transformed from the loudest war advocates into pacifists, on orders from Moscow it is claimed, were vigorously pressed, following the lifting of parliamentary immunity for Communist Deputies.

These Deputies, being individually questioned by a military judge as to whether they associated themselves with a letter signed by two members of their group, addressed the President of the Chamber, Edouard Herriot, recommending favorable consideration of German-Soviet peace proposals. Thos expressing solidarity will probably be prosecuted.

Meanwhile, the two authors of the letter, Arthur Ramette and Florimond Bonté, disappeared, and the police are searching for them throughout France. It is rumored that the leader of the French Communist Party, Maurice Thorez, had deserted from the regiment which he had been mobilized.

Should this be verified, it might have more effect in discrediting the Communist Party in the eyes rank and file of the workers than many theoretical arguments, since all able-bodied Frenchmen between the ages of 20 and 48 are liable for military service and M. Thorez was the loudest advocate of war until the Soviet-German pact. Three hundred and seventy-six Communist town and village administrations throughout the country are being dissolved and replaced by appointed administrations.

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Mexican Housing Gets Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Monterrey sent several delegates to Mexico's first convention to study housing for workmen, held recently in the capital. Monterrey, being Mexico's largest commercial and industrial city, believes the problem to be of paramount importance. Federal help in financing is sought

The banking difficulties in lending money to finance housing (since all loans must be called in within 90 days) prevent many investors from putting up housing units meant to rent at low rates, for workingmen.

$45,000,000 Census

Uncle Sam's census to be taken next year will cost about $45,000,000 and at the peak of operations employment will be afforded 150,000 persons.

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Senate Debate Routs Fears Embargo Repeal Means War

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — The first week of the historic Senate debate on the Neutrality Law has produced one remarkable—although negative—result. The theory that peace and war trembled in the balance in Washington as Senators came back from their homes in every part of the United States, has been largely dissipated.

It would be hard to prove this in the words of the oratorical gladiators who have engaged in the preliminary talks. It has been rather illustrated in the attitude of the Senators themselves. There are concrete, specific illustrations of the expression of this attitude. In fact, what the Senators have done here this week, how they have behaved, how they have risen to the crisis and deported themselves, is equally important in many ways with the words that have been spoken.

Congress returned to Washington in a mood that showed a genuine concern and considerable awe in its responsibilities, in the world situation. Not a word of partisan controversy has been spoken in the week's debate. There can be no slightest criticism of the demeanor of the American Congress. In the emergency it has risen above Party lines and made its speeches fit the dignity of the occasion.

Rocket Went Up, Stick Came Down

But the transition that came about in the attitude of the Senate in this first week toward the debate, carries other implications. On the first two days practically every Senator in Washington was in constant attendance upon the floor. Senators listened to the opening speech by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, and the eloquent answer of veteran Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho with close attention. Each one felt that not perhaps again in a lifetime would he be called to serve the country with international matters so freighted with significance.

What a difference in attendance at the end of the week! As Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah made his defense of the Administration, yesterday, there were only 22 Senators present at one time; during the answering address of Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, there were as few as 20. The day before (Thursday) the Senate had some difficulty in getting a quorum at one point. The public galleries that had been jammed at the start showed empty seats.

Most unusual of all, the barrage of telegrams and letters which has poured in upon the Senate for a couple of weeks before the debate began, till it reached a proportion unique in Washington history, subsided.

Of Deep Significance

If these various developments were purely negative in their implications they would not be worth recording. On the contrary they are deeply significant as seen here. Basically, they represent a growing feeling among a majority of Senators that the issue of the revised neutrality bill upon which they have been called to Washington to vote, does not represent the issue of peace and war.

They have examined the issue and drawn their own conclusion. A Senate which is debating peace and war does not lose its attendance. The flagging interest represents a growing conviction by the majority, at least, that the United States can be kept out of war, and a simultaneous conclusion, as it seems to most observers, that the present bill, good or bad, will not plunge the Nation into the conflict.

While there is some prospect that the debate will be shortened and that next week will see the start of voting on amendments, this does not necessarily follow. The first week has been addressed to generalities, Senators have been speaking to posterity—in a number of instances—not to their colleagues. When specific amendments come up, the issue will appear more vital and practical to many lawmakers, and the controversy will go into its second stage.

There is another reason which has reduced senatorial attendance. There has been an air of unreality. Particularly on the part of the Majority Administration side there has seemed to be a lack of candor. For dialectical purposes the strategy of the leaders has been to proclaim that they sought to hold the balance exactly even between the two belligerents in Europe: in fact, the only personal heat in the week was engendered when Senator Downey asked Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, an Administration supporter, whether he would favor the revised bill if it aided Germany as much as it appears likely to aid the democracies, and then Senator Connally indignantly repudiated the idea.

Radio Overshadows Forum

Whatever the Senate Majority Leaders may assert, a great part of the public feels in its heart that the importance of passing the bill is in showing America's moral solidarity with France and England. This view has been powerfully expressed in an independent address given this week over the radio by Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska and it was touched upon by Senator Prentiss M. Brown (R) of Michigan.

In a sense, the real Senate discussion was going on in this larger forum. On the Senate floor, such arguments, thus far, have not been made. The Administration group has taken the rather negative position of answering arguments without raising issues of its own. Under these circumstances, the oratorical honors have gone to the more freely speaking opponents: the Borah speech, the Vandenberg speech were among the best which the present Senate is capable of producing. Each was directed against repeal.

The week sees advocates of repeal apparently gaining votes. The lineup today stands about 60 to 30. The controversy has also had the important political result of reuniting the Democratic Party.

As to guesses of how long the fight will last, they depend more on the events in Europe than at home. The start of aerial bombardment by Germany, the sinking of American ships, might touch off the emotionalism which is latent in the situation.

Short of them, the debate, which began in such solemn tones, and which has lessened in interest with a tendency toward repetition of arguments, seems likely to go to an ultimate Administration victory.

Former Bund Member Tells Of Plan to Wreck West Coast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP) — A former German-American Bund member told the Dies Committee yesterday that the Bund at Los Angeles had plans for paralyzing the Pacific Coast by sabotage in event of a conflict between this country and Germany.

Nell Howard Ness, the witness, said the plans called for the destruction of docks, waterworks, power plants and aircraft factories by Bund members scattered through the coast's key industries.

He heard the plans discussed "frequently" during his memberships in the Los Angeles Bund unit in 1936, he said. At that time, Mr. Ness testified, he was the Chairman of the Bund "Camouflage" or Propaganda Committee, an editorial worker on a Bund publication and a confidant of Herman Schwinn, West Coast Bund leader.

Mr. Ness also related that he and Mr. Schwinn once helped a German espionage agent photograph United States submarine and destroyer bases at San Diego.

Throughout his testimony, Mr. Ness was quite emphatic in declaring the Bund was "an arm of the Nazi Government." Bund members, he said, were more loyal to Adolf Hitler than to the United States.

Describing the scope of the sabotage plans, Mr. Ness said there were "at one time 100 members we could depend on to paralyze the Pacific Coast."

A program, he added, contemplated paralyzing the whole coast from Seattle to San Diego and was to be carried out by the many mechanics, machinists and shop foremen who were Bund members.

"And," Rhea Whitley, Committee counsel, commented, "this is the organization which Fritz Kuhn, the German-American Bund leader, said was 'purely an American political organization.'"

"There's nothing American and there's nothing political about it," said Mr. Ness. "It's just an arm of the German Government."

He went on to relate that he had heard Mr. Schwinn describe himself as a "representative of the German Government" in seeking the services of a speaker for a Bund meeting. Furthermore, he said Mr. Schwinn had shown him his photograph in a German storm troopers uniform and had told of personal association with Herr Hitler during the early days of the Nazi Party.

Mr. Ness testified that he joined the Friends of New Germany, which later became the Bund, after pleasant associations with members of the organization in a Los Angeles German restaurant.

Much of his testimony concerned what he said were German espionage activities on the Pacific Coast. He referred without elaboration to a Count von Bulow, who, he said, was regarded by Mr. Schwinn as the German espionage chief in the United States.

Christian Science Lecture on Oct. 13

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Friday noon, Oct. 13, at 12:15 p. m., E. S. T.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave station WRUL at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW, which will operate simultaneously with it. WRUL will use a wave length of 25.4 meters (11.79 megacycles), while the companion transmitter will radiocast on a wavelength of 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).

This radiocast should be heard in the Boston area and at many points in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in eastern Canada. The beam antennas will be directed toward the British Isles and western Europe. However, listeners in parts of Africa, the northern part of South America, Central America, Mexico, and throughout the West Indies should also be able to hear this radiocast

At 12 o'clock noon, E. S. T. (5 p. m. G. M. T.), the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., E. S. T. (5:15 G. M. T.), will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

The Iroquois Is Now Called Safest Ship on the Atlantic

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP) —Persons in close touch with the White House suggested last night that the American Steamer Iroquois would be one of the safest vessels plying the Atlantic as a result of publication of a German tip that she would be sunk and ensuing provisions for her protection by United States warships.

Naval vessels and a Coast Guard cutter were sent speeding to the Iroquois, now three days out of Ireland, after the Government received the German warning, with its implication that England or France would sink her as she and her 504 American passengers approached the United States coast.

White House officials said President Roosevelt had received no definite reports on the Iroquois and that it seemed safe to assume that "no news is good news." They said that the radio on the ship, a coastwise liner recruited by the Government to bring home stranded Americans, doubtless was being kept silent.

And if the President, who came to his country home to check up on the damage done to his spruce trees by the drought, knew where the Iroquois and the ships to accompany her were to meet, or whether they had met, he kept it to himself.

The presidential press conference, held beside a special train which had brought Mr. Roosevelt from Washington, produced a measure of support for reports that Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator would become Alien Property Custodian and be succeeded by Col. Philip Fleming of the Army Engineers.

As he sat in an open car with a cape thrown over his shoulders, the President was asked whether an announcement was being delayed because no nominations were being submitted to the Senate during the neutrality debate. He said that was one of the reasons.

Not until late in the day did the Chief Executive have an opportunity to look over Adolf Hitler's proposal for a general European conference to consider the "laying down of arms" and the settlement of all problems on the continent. He had no immediate comment.

Mr. Roosevelt spent most of the day behind the wheel of his blue touring car, meandering over his 1,200-acre estate and looking over some 30,000 trees killed by the drought.

He was attempting to ascertain how many acres would have to be replanted and where new trees should be set out next spring. The President is in the Christmas tree business on a small scale.

Washington Record

President:

Received members of the Supreme Court with the Attorney General to mark the opening of the fall session of the Court, according to a custom not observed the past four years; instructed the War and Navy departments to proceed with housing, hospitilization, and reconditioning of obsolete vessels.

Senate:

Opened debate on the Administration's neutrality bill.

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Washington Sideglances

New York importer 'broke' story of return of Bremen crew to Germany—Tickets, please! You will need one if you wish to hear neutrality debate in the Senate—World Series tempts legislators.

Back From the Bremen: Washington had confirmation early this week that the crew of the Bremen had returned to Berlin, several days before the story broke abroad. An ex-senator, an ardent camera fan, was seeking a new case for one of his German cameras. His importer in New York said he had no cases in stock, but they would be arriving soon on the Italian liner Conte di Savoia.

"And by the way," he added, "I've just heard from a friend of mine who is an officer on the Bremen!"

"What!" exclaimed the ex-senator, "where is he?"

"Oh, he's back in Berlin," said the importer.

The impression in diplomatic and naval circles here for some weeks has been that the German liner is at Murmansk, on the Russian Arctic coast. But why the American press associations haven't been able to check this belief, by sending a man over the railroad from Moscow to Murmansk, or otherwise confirming the story, is one of the puzzles of the whole situation.

New Rules: No one can get into the Senate neutrality debate without a ticket, though tickets are easy enough to get from your Senator.

Normally tickets are necessary only for the reserved galleries, but now they are issued to all galleries as a special precaution against disturbances.

What's more, plain clothes men are inconspicuously seated in each gallery—just in case. And no one is admitted or allowed on the gallery floor until an hour before the noon starting hour.

Tempter's Way: Recognizing the stiff competition offered his neutrality speech by the World Series, Senator Tom Connally bluntly told his colleagues it was their duty to stay in the Senate chamber and listen to him. The World Series being waged abroad is much more important than the championship test between the Yankees and the Reds, he said.

And for the first day, Senator Connally's advice was heeded, but as speeches grew longer and galleries thinner, more and more senators sneaked into Jack Garner's office across the hall, where a radio was bringing a play-by-play account of the baseball game. Soon it was all the Senate could do to get a quorum.

Partiality: We know of one prominent senator who missed one day's debate and we know where he was. He was at a neighborhood movie theater seeing a Hedy Lamarr picture through twice! No neutrality about that.

Spelling Class: Reporters in Washington writing the White House story about the liner Iroquois found their typewriters (under the influence of the little men who live among the keys) spelling it Iriquois. Typesetters and editors, too. On a single page in a well-edited New York newspaper the word appears 25 times. Six times it is spelled Iriquois; nineteen times Iroquois.

Night School: After their 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. working hours are over, many ambitious young Government clerks go to school to their bosses. American University, one of the fast-growing colleges of the City, has over 30 or 40 important Government officials on its teaching staff, including such personages as Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Chief; Clyde B. Aitchison and Walter M. W. Splawn, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and William M. Leiserson, National Mediation Board Chairman.

George Washington University has at least that many on its staff including the Commissioner of Patents, Conway P. Coe.

And Southeastern University, the Y. M. C. A. school, is advertising again this year its "practical course" in public speaking conducted by Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia.

Pioneer Plane Builder Looks Back

Douglas sees wonderful development from flying toy to giant bomber of present day.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Donald W. Douglas is celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary in the business of airplane manufacture. Like many other industrial leaders, he observes his anniversaries with the same striking sameness with which he greets each day of his remarkable career—a sameness of pioneering and of high-speed planning and execution.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Douglas, during what little celebration there was aboard his newest model, was interrupted, agreeably, with an order for six of the giant DC4's, totaling $3,000,000. The drama of this endorsement of his latest work was complete; for at the time he was flying with a dozen of his veteran assistants over metropolitan Los Angeles, with the DC4's wings dipping in salute over the several shop locations which marked the founding and development of the Douglas Aircraft Company, an organization employing 8,500 persons.

Selection of a point in Mr. Douglas' career from which to start counting anniversaries is a somewhat arbitrary thing, but he himself dates his entry into aeronautics with his receiving an appointment as assistant in aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914. His $500 salary for that first year in the new world of transportation compares interestingly with the payroll of $1,000,000 a month to Douglas employees today.

Before his trip to Boston in that eventful year, he was a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, resigning because he ruffled an admiral who (the story has it) said that no dignified naval officer should be playing with such a thing as that flying toy.

After M. I. T., Mr. Douglas worked on the first dirigible built for the U. S. Navy; joined Glenn L. Martin's staff in 1916, and became Vice-President; resigned in 1920, to form his own company in Los Angeles; got his first order from a Hollywood sportsman, David R. Davis; then got a Navy contract for six of his initial "Cloudsters"; financed an enlarged organization there through the publisher of the Los Angeles Times; built the fleet in which U. S. Army flyers made the first round-the-world flight, in 1924; and since then has stocked American army, navy, coast guard, and airline hangars, as well as military and commercial hangars in 22 foreign nations.

It was in 1932 that he added commercial orders to his heretofore exclusive military business. In the five years ending last Nov. 30, he turned out 1,213 models for $75,503,024, of which 333 were non-military, valued at $35,838,908. In his 17 years "on his own," export sales have been a quarter of his output, three-quarters of his exported craft in the past five years being commercial types.

He is said to have spent $7,000,000 on 31 experimental craft in the past decade, and his name is on ships which increasingly fly over the broad world's lands and seas.

Douglas Men

William E. (left) congratulates Donald W. on field where rests a DC4, built for passenger service on the grand air routes.

A. F. of L. Wins Aid Against Labor Act

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7 — Senator Robert A. Taft's (R.) of Ohio, "tentative" platform for changes in the National Labor Relations Act, outlined to the delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention here Friday, while not going quite so far as that of the Federation, reveals a remarkable similarity in many respects. This evidence of a leaning in ordinarily conservative quarters toward the labor viewpoint, coupled with evidences in the convention proceedings of a growing appreciation of industry's problems and impatience with some New Deal activities, inspires observers here to ask: "Is the Federation drifting farther from the President?"

The Federation thinks there should be a new, larger, and less biased Labor Relations Board. So does Senator Taft.

President William Green of the Federation thinks company unions should be outlawed. So does Senator Taft, with the reservation, "so long as it does not amount to coercion."

The Federation holds that members of a craft should have the right to join a craft union and select their bargaining representative by a majority vote. Senator Taft says the right of members of a craft to decide whether they wish to join a craft union or be merged in a general plan union "should be safeguarded."

The Federation wants elections held within 30 days from the filing of the petition. Senator Taft also thinks the question should be regulated by law but that there should be some flexibility as to the time limit.

No Secret Files

The Federation believes there should be no secret files and that all interested parties be served with due process. Senator Taft agrees.

Senator Taft specifically sides with the Federation on the point that "administration of the Act has been biased and prejudiced" against the A. F. of L.

But this is only one side of the story. Observers who see here this year a slowly crystallizing antipathy toward government control, and certain governmental agencies, remember the report of the Resolutions Committee at the Houston convention last year, which was immediately seized upon by a delegate as a "condemnation of the present Administration."

That report, read by Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Committee and a Vice-President of the Federation was tabled.

Mr. Woll denied that it was intended as a direct criticism of the New Deal, but others pointed out that it said, for example, in referring to "the tendency of the State to take over more and more functions which we believe belong to labor," that "this extension of State authority represents a philosophy . . . that now clashes with the philosophy of our labor movement."

People Themselves Must Decide

Again the report said: "If the American people desire to plunge onward toward complete domination by the State, they have that right, but the American people must not be forced by stealth and indirection into such a condition."

Close observers, watching the renewed attacks on the NLRB, on the Justice Department's antitrust drive which threatens to carry some A. F. of L. unions along with it, and even on the government-operated TVA for its alleged anti-union attitude, wonder if the stage isn't set for this report or something like it here this year.

There have been, on the positive side, many statements conciliatory to industry, in discussing its proposal that Congress set up a joint advisory board to help private industry expand production, the Federation's Executive Council agreed that "the high profits and huge fortunes of the past cannot be made in industry today."

It said further in this report, that "many steps are necessary to prepare the way for industrial expansion through profitable enterprise."

Then there was Mr. Green's statement that, "we don't need more laws or more regulation. We need teamwork."

It is, at least, significant that there have been no sweeping condemnations of business, or capital. One hears no mention of the "class struggle" here. Some have referred to "reactionary elements." But there always has been a qualification.

Green's Power Cut

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7 (AP) The American Federation of Labor completed the first week of its annual meeting here by narrowing the discretionary power vested in President William Green to discipline state federations of labor and city central bodies.

By unanimous vote, the convention inserted an amendment in the A. F. of L. constitution outlining precise procedure to be followed by Mr. Green when he finds cause to suspend or revoke the charters of state and city organizations.

The amendment makes it mandatory for Mr. Green to file charges within 45 days after he has taken an emergency disciplinary action against an affiliate. The constitution previously provided no procedure, merely authorizing him to suspend or expel organizations or their officers.

The defined judicial powers conferred on the president require him to render a decision after the trial which may be appealed to the Council.

Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. chief counsel, declared the amendment would "streamline" the constitution and bring it up to date. Courts have held, he said, that organization charters could not be suspended indefinitely or revoked without a fair trial.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City voiced his hope at the convention that President Roosevelt's last appeal for peace in labor's ranks "will be heeded."

Mayor La Guardia said President Roosevelt was a "sincere friend of labor" who could see the dangers that might come to a divided labor movement.

August Relief Cost In New Jersey Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. — Increased private employment which overcame the curtailment of Works Progress Administration jobs resulted in another decrease in New Jersey's relief costs during August, Arthur Mudd, State Relief Director, reports. It was the seventh consecutive month of improvement, Mr. Mudd said, adding that aid was extended to 175,852 persons at a cost of $1,416,511.

"There was every indication in July that private employment for relief persons was diminishing," the report says. "This factor, vital to the accomplishment of lower relief costs, took an unexpected upward swing in August, resulting in a net reduction through private employment alone of 4,293 persons, constituting 1,047 cases, approximately 2½ the net number of persons removed through private employment in July."

Hearst Denies Allegations Of Deceptive Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Attorneys for William Randolph Hearst have denied "each and every allegation" of deceptive advertising practices by Good Housekeeping Magazine on the ground that the Federal Trade Commission's complaint is "unintelligible" and "ambiguous."

The reply was filed with the Trade Commission here after the Commission had informally denied an earlier petition from the Good Housekeeping publishers for dismissal of the complaint, against alleged deceptive use of "guarantys, seals of approval and publication in its advertising pages of grossly exaggerated and false claims for products advertised therein."

Good Housekeeping is one of the few money-makers left in the Hearst Empire—hence the importance of the present case to the veteran publisher. For the consumer movement, the test is vital because of its effect on the practice of establishing manufacturers' seals of approval. The Hearst lawyers said in their request for a dismissal that most laboratory tests allowed for a substantial margin of error. They contended that an average accuracy of only 60 per cent was "completely proper."

Of all the allegations made by the Commission in its 13-page complaint of Aug. 21, Hearst Magazine admits only that it publishes Good Housekeeping which is distributed in interstate commerce.

It denies it performs any activities in interstate commerce or has used any unfair methods of competition in commerce or any unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce.

It alleges furthermore than the contents of the Federal Trade Commission's complaint are "so vague, uncertain, indefinite, confused, confusing, argumentative, ambiguous, self-contradictory, conclusory, and unintelligible that the respondent is unable to form a belief as to the charges therein intended to be set forth against it and is therefore not in a position intelligently to answer those charges as alleged."

The publishers accuse the Commission of failure and refusal to correct the alleged defects in the complaint and offer, if the complaint is made more clear, to "answer specifically each allegation as amended."

In the meantime, the Hearst lawyers hold they have not knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to any of the allegations contained in the complaint and therefore "deny each and every allegation contained in the complaint and leave the Federal Trade Commission to the proof thereof."

The Trade Commission expects to begin hearings on the Good Housekeeping charges in New York City on Oct. 30 for the convenience of the respondents. Later the hearings will be moved to Washington.

Showing no inclination to obey a Commission "cease and desist" order should such follow the hearings, Hearst executives have hinted that the case may be taken to court, in an effort to defend advertising in general.

A. F. of L. Near All-Time High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Looming in importance above many of the details in the American Federation of Labor Convention here is the fact that the Federation today lists a total dues-paying membership of 4,006,354, over 500,000 more than in 1936 before the split with the John L. Lewis faction. Suspension of the 10 industrial units behind Mr. Lewis took 986,000 members from the Federation.

Today's total is 383,267 more than was reported at the convention in Houston, Texas, last year. It is within 72,000 of the boom-time figure of 4,078,740 in 1920. And this doesn't includes the 250,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union which, though officially suspended in 1936 with the Lewis group, has since changed its mind and is reliably reported ready to return to the Federation roster next spring. With this 250,000 the A. F. of L. will have the largest membership in its history.

The total membership reported for 1937 was only 561,465 less than in 1936, showing that the Federation immediately began to make up for the loss of those 986,000 to Mr. Lewis.

The growth is accounted for chiefly in the following unions, listed with the increases from 1936 to 1939: Bakers & Confectionery Workers, 26,100 to 73,000; Electrical Workers, 170,000 to 200,300; International Association of Machinists, 113,700 to 190,000; Brotherhood of Painters, 66,500 to 100,200; Teamsters, 161,000 to 350,000; Meat Cutters & Butchers, 19,400 to 62,900; Hodcarriers, 65,400 to 154,400; Hotel & Restaurant Employees, 73,800 to 184,800.

The Federation's position, as indicated numerically, and as assessed by a study of the delegates here, their attitudes, their problems, their appearance, is undoubtedly strong, experts agree, in fact surprisingly so in the face of the position the Congress of Industrial Organizations has come to occupy in the public mind as a result of its strike activities.

Incidentally the Homer Martin faction of the Automobile Workers, which split off from the unit that grew up under the C. I. O., and which was recently granted an A. F. of L. charter, makes no attempt to conceal the fact that it is numerically and financially not in a very strong position. While the vote in the original C. I. O. group as to whether it was to affiliate with the A. F. of L. as reported by Mr. Martin, showed 66,768 who approved, and but 3,370 against, close observers contend that the union would do well now to show as many as 5,000 dues-paying members.

Meanwhile, this Martin faction has, it says, decided to keep out of Detroit, and, as one leader put it, let the C. I. O. and the employers fight it out there to the point where the field will ultimately be clear for them to establish themselves firmly. Their efforts will be concentrated meanwhile in such centers as Milwaukee, Pontiac, Flint, Lansing, South Bend, and other smaller automotive communities.

Largest Housing Unit in U. S. To Open in New York Oct. 25

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Queensbridge Houses, the largest public housing development in the United States, designed to supply low-rent homes for 3,149 families, or 11,400 persons, will be opened formally on Oct. 25, it was announced by Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, today.

The project in Long Island City, Borough of Queens, was projected originally at a cost of $16,000,000. Unexpected economies, however, enabled the Housing Authority to build the project for an estimated $13,500,000, at the same time adding 600 more apartments than had been planned for.

The 26 apartment buildings, comprising the project are, are six stories high, have self-operating elevators and are built in Y-shaped units to provide each apartment with the maximum of light and cross-ventilation. Each apartment will be completely fireproof and will have a modern bathroom, a kitchen equipped with electric refrigerator and gas stove, and ample closet space.

Situated on a 15-acre city park, the project has a ccihldren's neighborhood. Since the project's buildings cover but one-fourth of its acreage, playgrounds for children, spacious interior courts and garden walks planted with shrubbery and trees will cover the remaining area.

Apartment rents will be the same as at Red Hook Houses, opened in July, and will range from $4.55 to $4.65 a week for a two and a half room apartment to $5.80 to $5.90 a week for a six and a half room suite. The maximum annual income allowed to a family renting a two and a half room apartment is $1,196.40, while that for a family renting a six and a half room suite is $1,399.

N. Y. 'Information' Opens Door Nov. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This city's long-awaited and elaborate information service headquarters at Pershing Square, in front of the Grand Central Station, expects to throw open its modernistic doors on Nov. 1, if all goes well, according to Borough of Manhattan officials.

Although originally expected to be in use by the time the World's Fair opened last April 30, its construction was prolonged by the difficulties resulting from the continual passage of automobiles over the Park Avenue ramp that forms its roof. A so-called "floating ceiling" that would not be injured by the vehicular vibration was finally devised.

The Board of Estimate appropriated $128,000 for its construction under the stipulation that it would be self-liquidating.

Touchdown!

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The City Council was all set to order a municipal bond election Oct. 28. Then someone recalled that's the date Rice plays Texas U. at Austin. Thinking that many voters would go to Austin instead of to the polls, it ordered the vote Nov. 4. Rice will be playing Fordham in far-away New York that day.

Davis Lauds Loyal German-Americans

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7 (AP) — Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, born in Wales, ignoring a protest by the American League for Peace and Democracy, spoke before 2,300 persons celebrating the 256th anniversary of the founding of Germantown.

"I'd have kept my appointment if I had to get a handcar and pump my way from Washington," he said. "I challenge anybody to find a more loyal and patriotic group than the Americans of German descent in Pennsylvania."

The United States should build up a national defense which "will permit no foreign power to vision destruction of our civilization" but should be concerned only with "the preservation of America," he said.

Count von Bernstorff

GENEVA, Oct. 7 (AP)—Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, who passed on here yesterday was German Ambassador to Washington preceding the United States entry into the World War. He had lived here, self-exiled and in strict privacy during the past few years.

Exceedingly popular in the United States prior to the World War, he ran into difficult times during heated days of 1917, particularly when it was disclosed March 1 that the "Zimmerman note" in which the German Foreign Minister invited Mexico to join Germany and Japan in a war against the United States, had been handled through Count von Bernstorff's office.

Count von Bernstorff was the last Ambassador to represent Imperial Germany in the United States, and he often warned his Government its course was leading the United States into war.

"They knew exactly that a repetition of the Lusitania incident or the unlimited extension of submarine warfare would automatically mean war with the United States," he said. "But they would not listen."

Following his return to Berlin in February, 1917, Count von Bernstorff quit the diplomatic service, but later was appointed Ambassador to Turkey. After Adolf Hitler withdrew from the League of Nations in 1931, Count von Bernstorff, who had prepared a disarmament plan for submission, retired to his Geneva home. He was never sympathetic with the Nazi cause and quit the Reichstag in 1924.

Fair Displays Horn of Plenty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

The Western Washington Fair in Puyallup was especially adapted to a study of rural progress because it was so seriously an agricultural fair.

A new tractor maneuvered deftly within an enclosure while farmers gathered about much as they had gathered about the exhibit of draft horses in earlier fairs. Farming implements their fathers had used were exhibited near-by.

All day long, for seven days, farmers, Future Farmers, 4-H members, agricultural high school students, and city visitors marched past the exhibits. None were without interest and one that had a good audience was a display of grains, various varieties of rye, oats, wheat, barley, field corn, pop corn, peas, clover, alfalfa, vetch, soy beans, flax, and grasses.

* * *

Honey Display

In the exhibit of honey, one startlingly simple one won the blue ribbon. It consisted of hundreds of jars of honey ranging in color from deep amber to almost white and made from white clover, alfalfa, and fireweed. Bees wax that looked like cakes of maple sugar, wax candles, combs of honey and hives of bees were included in the display.

Counties and granges exhibited their products in a design in which were contrasted such products as purple prunes, red crab apples, white eggs, red tomatoes, the yellow of butter, white satin onions, sheaves of grain, and jellies and fruits of rich colors.

Each county featured such specialties as wheat, wool, hops, cheeses, bales of ferns and moss for eastern florists, bacon, smoked sausage, and all the year's largess and horn of plenty.

Even such elemental things as grains and laying hens showed the hand of progress, of agricultural college experimental work, of county agents, of better methods, and improved implements. In canned goods and handicraft exhibits the perfection of modern production was apparent. Grandmothers who hooked rugs of rags would have admired the hooked rugs of today, bed quilts, not of scraps but of harmonized materials. needlepoint, and hundreds of crocheted bedspreads and table cloths. They would have marveled at the displays of canned fruits and vegetables made possible by improved cooking units, pressure cookers, wide-mouthed jars, and better methods of sealing containers.

* * *

'Royalty' Present

There was a regal sound to so many of the exhibits as though, of all the occupations, agriculture might be most royal. There were Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Jerseys with such names as "Princess" and "Alcazar," and "Brownie Wonderful Betsy," there were Percherons, and Belgians and a great Clydesdale named "Achilles" and there were Buff Orpingtons and Austrolorps in black with red combs. Among the dahlias and gladiolas were such royal personages as "Royal Robe," "Red Sea," "Lord of Autumn," "Giant Sunbeam" and "Monarch of the East."

The marching feet all day for seven days were like an army that had passed through the wilderness and were now come to the land flowing with milk and honey. They were reviewing appraisingly the great profession of agriculture enlightened and lightened by invention.

Kate Archibald

Alaska's First Tuna Load Finds Place on Menus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—The first tuna fish ever to be seen in Alaska were recently unloaded at the Juneau Cold Storage. The unusual cargo,—2,700 pounds—was brought in by Capt. Magnus Hansen, skipper of the halibut schooner, Explorer. He found his catch—rare for the glacial-fed waters of Alaska—about 60 miles out at sea, near Cape Flattery. The fish were about 30 inches long and weighed between 17 and 20 pounds.

Their presence is accounted for by the fact that the Japanese Current, which flows through the vicinity of Capt Flattery—a deep blue, warm stream of water—tempers the frigidity of northern waters. The load was soon sold out. All the hotels and restaurants featured "fresh" tuna steak on their menus the next day.

Hull Trusts Dominicans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Hull said Oct. 6 American warships had looked into reports that the Dominican Republic was refueling German submarines in the Caribbean, but the State Department had every reason to believe in the Republic's entire neutrality.

SNUBS SAYS: "Wear me and find my friends" Pin made of wood 2 in. tall. For grown-ups and children. 25c postpaid MOREE ZENZ Hollywoodies 2947 Live Oak Street Huntington Park, Calif.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS 3 PARK STREET, BOSTON Opp. Park St. Subway Entrance INTEREST BEGINS OCTOBER 10

for Weddings and Anniversaries FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE Penn the Florist 124 Tremont Street-Boston

Book Protection and Study Convenience ZIPPER CASE WITH HANDLES Trim-looking case. Zipper fastener, holds Pocket or Sunday School editions of Bible and lesson books. Flat, compact, easy to carry. Made of Black, Blue or Brown Morocco Leather to match your books. Price $5.50 Without Handles $5.00 Also DEEP CASE to contain four books, with handles $6.50 Available through The Christian Science Publishing Society AT READING ROOMS Made by THE EXCELSIOR CASE CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK 1960 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge DEPOSITS go on interest OCT. 10

Vose & SONS PIANOS New England's Dependable Family Piano for 88 Years 184 Boylston Street 791 Tremont Street Boston

Joseph Plotkin INC. 406 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON GRAND OPENING finer COATS DRESSES GOWNS SUITS HATS ACCESSORIES Coat Sketched $58 YOU are invited to the opening of our newly rebuilt shop—modern, beautiful . . . a grand new store front, gracious interior. It's lighter, brisker . . . coats from $29 up to $450 . . . dresses from $15 up . . . suits from $19 up . . . gowns from $16.50 up . . . hats $5 up to $55. 406 BOYLSTON STREET

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES Established 1890 MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION Bank here in person or by mail BRANCHES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED THROUGHOUT LOS ANGELES

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Imperialism: Its How, Why, and Wherefore

Fireside Series Key Is Informality

Current events given with the informality of fireside chats is the aim of this new Monitor series. It presents the biggest major countries and situations of the day, brought up to last-minute timeliness by cable, telephone, and radio.

The setting is a cheery, wood-panelled library with a warm fire crackling in the fireplace. Around it, comfortably settled in deep easy chairs and lounges, are a group taking part in the course.

Leader of this discussion period is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"The British Empire, the French Empire, the Dutch Empire, the German Empire—the Empires of Rome, Persia, Charles the Fifth, Charlemagne! You have asked about Imperialism. These are some of the empires that have contributed to the meaning of that word.

"The search for empire, the expansion of empire, has been like a restless sea, when weighed in the long stretches of history. Forces pushing and pulling, powers rising and falling. It's a continuing process and each change made news in its day as it does today.

"For a basic approach let's take the earth as a whole, to start the discussion. Its total land area is estimated at about 51,000,000 square miles divided up into six continents. Europeans or Westerners dominate five of these continents and exert marked influence on the sixth. Now note this point. These 'whites,' for want of a better general term, hold 85 per cent of the earth's surface! That is largely the result of imperialism down through the centuries."

Question: "When you speak of 'whites' do you mean primarily Anglo-Saxons?"

Answer: "No, although the publicity attending the Anglo-Saxon holdings might suggest that. Actually, out of 43½ million square miles dominated by 'whites' 15,876,000 fall to the Anglo-Saxons, 15,857,000 to the Latins, 8,515,659 to the Slavs and 1,334,837 to the Teutonic peoples. In other words, the Anglo-Saxons control nearly two fifths of all the territory in the hands of white men and a third of the whole earth. Since they are decidedly fewer than 200 million in number, that means less than a tenth of the people dominate a third of the earth."

Question: "Well, that certainly looks like proof of the sinister imperial planning that has been charged to the Empire Builders. Was there some basic rule of empire expansion used to bring this about?"

Answer: "It really is not as sinister as it looks. After a series of events it's easy to tie them all together and look for some 'mastermind' to have planned it all. Human existence is not as simple nor men as clever as that. Most of this imperial expansion came about through a series of unrelated, private ventures.

"Consider America. A variety of colonists went there. None planned a United States. Least of all did the British King plan it. But in time a union appeared. Now it in turn had no definite plan of westward expansion—but groups of individuals pressed westward, some to find gold, some to sell furs, others to acquire farms, others to raise stock and many to win freedom."

Question: "There apparently was no aggressive government in that picture. Yet imperialism is the history of aggressive governments, isn't it?"

Answer: "Again we can't oversimplify. Some states took the initiative while others merely accepted what individuals had seized."

Question: "What sort of individuals were these who seized land for their governments?"

Answer: "You may be sure they were mostly adventurous. Back of that was the driving force of desire—desire for markets, for glory, for plunder, for investments and for power. Capitalists took a prominent part but shared the initiative with soldiers, sailors, explorers and politicians."

Question: "Tell us about some specific cases?"

Answer: "Well, take Columbus, for instance. Now he was not a Spaniard but his personal determination and genius brought about the discovery of America and enabled the empire of Spain to claim a new world.

"A little later the daring Portuguese, Vasco da Gama, found the India which Columbus missed and thereby gained for Portugal a monopoly of Oriental trade and colonization that lasted a century. That period was one of irrepressible Latin vitality. Before it was expended the people of the Iberian peninsula had left an impression on four continents that still abides."

Question: "When did the Dutch empire start?"

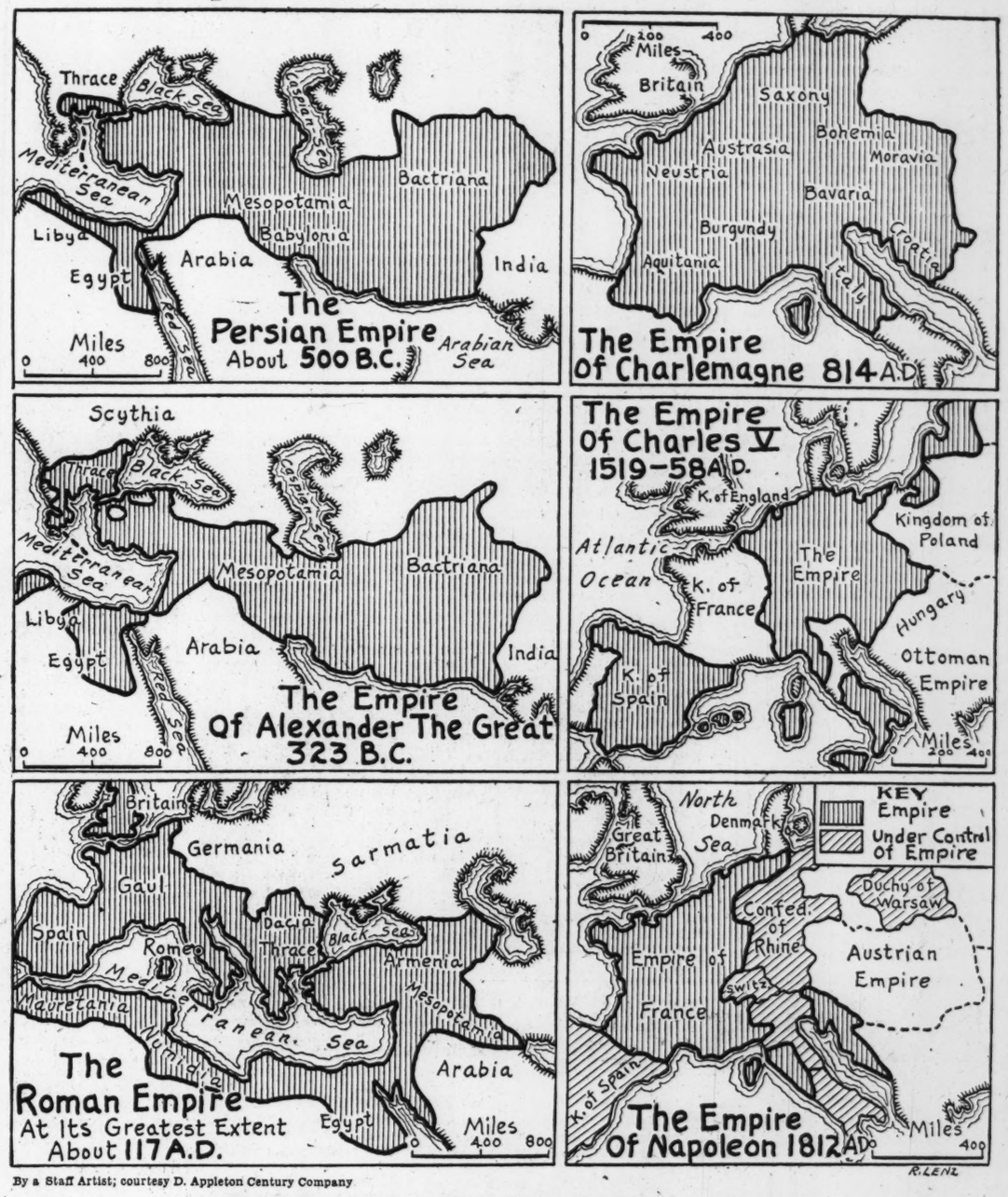
Answer: "After the Latins. The Dutch went east, pushed out the Portuguese, seized the South Asian trade and for more than a century remained masters. But toward the end of the 18th century they were forced to make way for the French and British who have been the world's chief colonizers ever since. Often in conflict, now they co-operate.

"France has gained more territory during the last six decades than Great Britain. Most of the British Commonwealth is older than the French Empire and it accumulated, piece by piece, in a rather unofficial way."

Question: "Haven't empires contributed to world stability and the improvement of under-privileged persons?"

Answer: "There is no doubt much good has been done—and today we have the good fortune to have Mr. Gilbert Murray with us to sharply point up the question of empire and the good it can do. Also the implied responsibility which comes with acquiring wealth and power, a responsibility which made Britain a world policeman for many years."

Empires That Have Come—And Gone



By a Staff Artist; courtesy D. Appleton Century Company

The Tides of Empire Have Swept the World for Ages

These three Eastern and three Western Empires are only a few among the dozens that have shone for varying periods of times throughout the centuries. In their time they seemed indestructible. But where are they today?

Empire: A Sober Duty and a Great Challenge

By Gilbert Murray

I mistrust all these words in "ism." They never have a clear meaning and are always intended to create prejudice. If you dislike somebody or something you add an "ism" to their name and thereby suggest that the whole system of thought or policy composed of that person or things has objectionable qualities. Who understands what is meant by "Capitalism" or "Hitlerism" except that both words are intended to be abusive?

Let us for a moment forget prejudice and consider what an "imperial" attitude towards world affairs must naturally be; that is, an attitude suited to an empire. An empire is defined by a famous Yale professor in the Century Dictionary as "an aggregate of conquered colonized or confederate states each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole."

It seems clear that empires, like most other human institutions, are mixtures of good and evil. "Conquered states" and "tributary states" aren't pleasant to think of. There are cases where conquest of some very lawless or inefficient tribe or nation was in the general interest of mankind. It was a good thing that Rome put down pirates; probably a good thing that the Red Indians in America and the aborigines in Australia were made subject to the white man, though abominable crimes and cruelties were committed in process.

"Glory of Conquest" Wicked

But desire for conquest in itself, the notion that a war of conquest is "glorious" and that the way for a king or a government to acquire the admiration of the world is to carry fire and slaughter into the territories of their weaker neighbors, is on one hand a belief deeply rooted in human history and attested by innumerable statues and monuments in all capital cities of the world and on the other hand a belief now recognized not merely as inhumanly wicked but as destructive to all civilized society.

Of course there always has been a protest against it. Greek poets and philosophers protested that war was a crime while Alexander wept with disappointment because there was no world left to conquer. And conversely there are still moral backwaters wherein war is considered a noble pursuit and conquest a glory. One need only read Mussolini's speeches about Abyssinia and Spain and Nazi schoolbooks on history and even on mathematics. And of course nations that are now most profoundly and perhaps self-righteously pacifist have all had their times of warlust and predatory conquest.

The last effort of the old military imperialism in Great Britain was no doubt the Boer War of 1899 to 1902. Whatever excuses may be made for it that war and the policy which led up to it did shock opinion of Europe and a great part of Britain. It was bitterly opposed by a liberal minority. The government responsible for it was thrown out of office soon as it was over. The new government granted its conquered enemies the most liberal unimperialistic peace conceivable. Boer leaders were soon afterwards welcomed into the counsels of the British Cabinet.

Britain Learns by Trials

This process of national education has been continuous. When Great Britain advocated the Covenant of the League of Nations it was not either making hypocritical professions or executing a right about turn in policy. In Britain aggressive imperialism is dead.

But there are other elements of imperialism, much larger and more interesting and at the same time much less understood. "A great aggregate of confederate nations each with its own government": That is a fair description of the British Emipre or as it's now called British Commonwealth. An aggregate of nations not exactly federated but united by common sympathy, common allegiance and the habit of taking counsel together. Never in history has there been such a free "empire." Britain has had the power to learn. She's learned by her failure in America, her failure in Ireland and by mistakes in India.

But there is another problem of empire more important than all. Great Britain has been for about a century the greatest power in the world. She has kept the law; maintained Pax Britannica. No smaller nation with remote possessions such as Holland or Portugal has ever feared that Britain would rob her of them.

Will Critics Relieve Britain?

Complaints made now against Great Britain aren't that she has been aggressive; their burden is that she didn't fulfill various dangerous duties which weren't expected from any other nation. "She failed to defend China; failed to defend Abyssinia, Czechoslovakia, Albania. Shame upon her explanation." But so did every other nation and no one thinks of blaming them. Britain alone has been expected to protect the weak throughout the world and stand up for righteousness everywhere. Had she been stronger or better supported by other nations she could have done it.

The truth is that the long experience of empire has taught Britain a sense of almost world-wide responsibility. If there is slave raiding in Africa or piracy in the Yellow Sea, or buoys in the Persian Gulf badly placed, Great Britain at once has to see to it. While Britain is the world leader such duties are a part of Pax Britannica. So is the prevention of war.

Alas! The old world leader is now weakened and wounded. There is another power stronger and richer and fitted by her moral outlook to share or even to take over the place of world leader. But she is not yet accustomed to her great position. She prefers to sit back like second class nations with no responsibilities and complain that the work is not done.

Pioneers in Empire Building

Christopher Columbus

Columbus launched the period of modern imperialism by discovering there were new worlds to conquer, and by encouraging daring men to find new roads to old worlds.

He was born at Genoa in Italy about 1450. Became a sailor at 14. Spent 13 years trying to find a ruler ready to furnish him money, ships, and sailors for a voyage to China. April 17, 1492 the Spanish sovereigns concluded an agreement with him and gave him a letter of introduction to the Emperor of China. Friday, August 3, 8 a. m., Columbus sailed away with three little ships and 88 sailors. On another Friday, Oct. 12, at two in the morning, he sighted land—not China, but a little island east of Florida.

Vasco da Gama

Da Gama, Portuguese (1450-1524), made a voyage of more immediate practical benefit than that of Columbus. He first sailed around Africa and found a waterway to the riches of the East. With four vessels and 160 men he left Lisbon on July 8, 1497 and reached Calcutta May 20, 1498. He opened the road to spices, gold, and silken garments, to fables and to dreams.

Ferdinand Magellan

Magellan, a Portuguese (1480-1521), found the sea road Columbus sought, but it proved vastly longer than he anticipated. On Sept. 20, 1519, with five vessels, this Portuguese in service of the Spanish Emperor, left Spain on the greatest voyage of all the sailors of all the seas. A year and a day later he entered the strait leading around South America. It took him 38 days to get through it; speed 10 miles a day. Nov. 28 he pointed his fleet, now only three vessels, into the unknown Pacific, and kept on sailing for 100 days, lacking two, when exhausted and almost starved, he reached Guam. The intrepid sailor was killed a little later in the Phillipines, but one of his ships, Victoria, completed the voyage, arriving in Spain three years, lacking two weeks, after it had left. It was the first ship to circumnavigate the earth.

Our Guest Speaker

Gilbert Murray, our guest today, is among the foremost scholars in England. Born in Australia, he left there aged 11 for England. He has been a professor at Oxford and Harvard Universities, is an outstanding liberal and a leader of the intellectual group which seeks collective security. An expert on empire and international government, he is a direct and vigorous commentator. Quickly responding to a cable from the Fireside Chairman, he sent his comment on Fireside page 23 by Press Wireless in time for today's discussion.

Robert Clive

Of the many noted Britishers, responsible for giving England control over India, the most spectacular was Baron Robert Clive of Plassey (1725-1774).

Clive was a genius, both as a soldier and organizer. Fighting both the French and the Indians, always against enormous odds, he won a vast empire for his country.

Henry Stanley

Sir Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904), a noted journalist, who might almost be said to have launched modern imperialism in Africa.

At 26 he greatly distinguished himself as war correspondent in Abyssinia. He added to his fame by discovering Livingstone in Africa. He went back and explored the Congo. He soon became representative of King Leopold of Belgium and his activity enabled Belgium to obtain control of a territory 80 times as large as the home country.

Cecil Rhodes

Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902), was one of the greatest of great English adventurers, statesmen, colonizers. At 17 he went to Africa. At 19 he was a millionaire. He returned to England to study, but soon settled permanently in South Africa, to which he gave his warm devotion, rich imagination, and vast energy. Forming a colonizing company, he eventually obtained control over a territory nearly five times as large as the United Kingdom, now called Rhodesia. He did more than any one man to provide a solid Cape-to-Cairo area, joining South Africa by an inland route with the Mediterranean.

Jean Marchand

Major Jean Baptiste Marchand (1863-1934), a very bold and gallant Frenchman, who was disappointed. One of the most appealing of all imperial explorers.

As Rhodes and other Britishers worked with all their might to create a north-south road for Britain through Africa, Marchand and other Frenchmen worked to create an east-west road. Naturally, the rival groups had to clash some place. It was in the center, at the tiny town of Fashoda. Marchand, after traveling at remarkable speed through unexplored jungles, got there first, 1898, and hoisted the French flag. He showed a red light to the English explorers. France had its corridor.

But Kitchener was not far away and he had a big army. Behind him, also, was England. London peremptorily told Paris to withdraw the doughty major. A world war seemed imminent. But Paris appeased. And Marchand sadly marched home. In spite of that, France holds more of Africa than Great Britain.

Imperial Notes

	Square miles of land
The whole world	51,116,000
Self-governing areas	35,827,000
Colonies	14,311,000
International areas	978,000

Imperialism is not exclusively a modern development and is by no means due to capitalism. It has existed from the beginning of recorded history.

Almost every religion, every economic system, every form of government has adapted itself to imperialism. Republican Athens was once as imperialistic as Absolutist Persia; Christian England as Mohammedan Turkey; Protestant Holland as Clerical Spain; revolutionary Napoleon as reactionary Louis; Comrade Stalin may make their Majesties, the Romanoffs, seem modest.

Who Controls What?

Today's empires. How large are they, and how many persons do they include? A Foreign Policy Association Headline Book provides the following table, with small variations to include Germany's recent acquisitions, which answers these questions:

	Area sq. mi.	Population	Area of Colonies	Population of Colonies
U. Kingdom	94,000	46,500,000	13,100,000	470,000,000
France	212,600	42,000,000	4,300,000	65,000,000
Italy	120,000	43,800,000	1,400,000	10,000,000
Japan	148,00	70,000,000	576,000	59,000,000
Netherlands	13,300	8,500,000	790,000	66,000,000
Belgium	11,800	8,300,000	940,000	13,000,000
Portugal	35,000	7,200,000	810,000	9,200,000
Germany	350,000	104,600,000	None	None
Pre-war Ger	210,000	67,500,000	1,100,000	12,000,000
Un. States	3,000,000	130,000,000	712,000	15,700,000

Read On—

Readers of this course will find the following list of books useful as sources of detailed information on this current topic.

Books

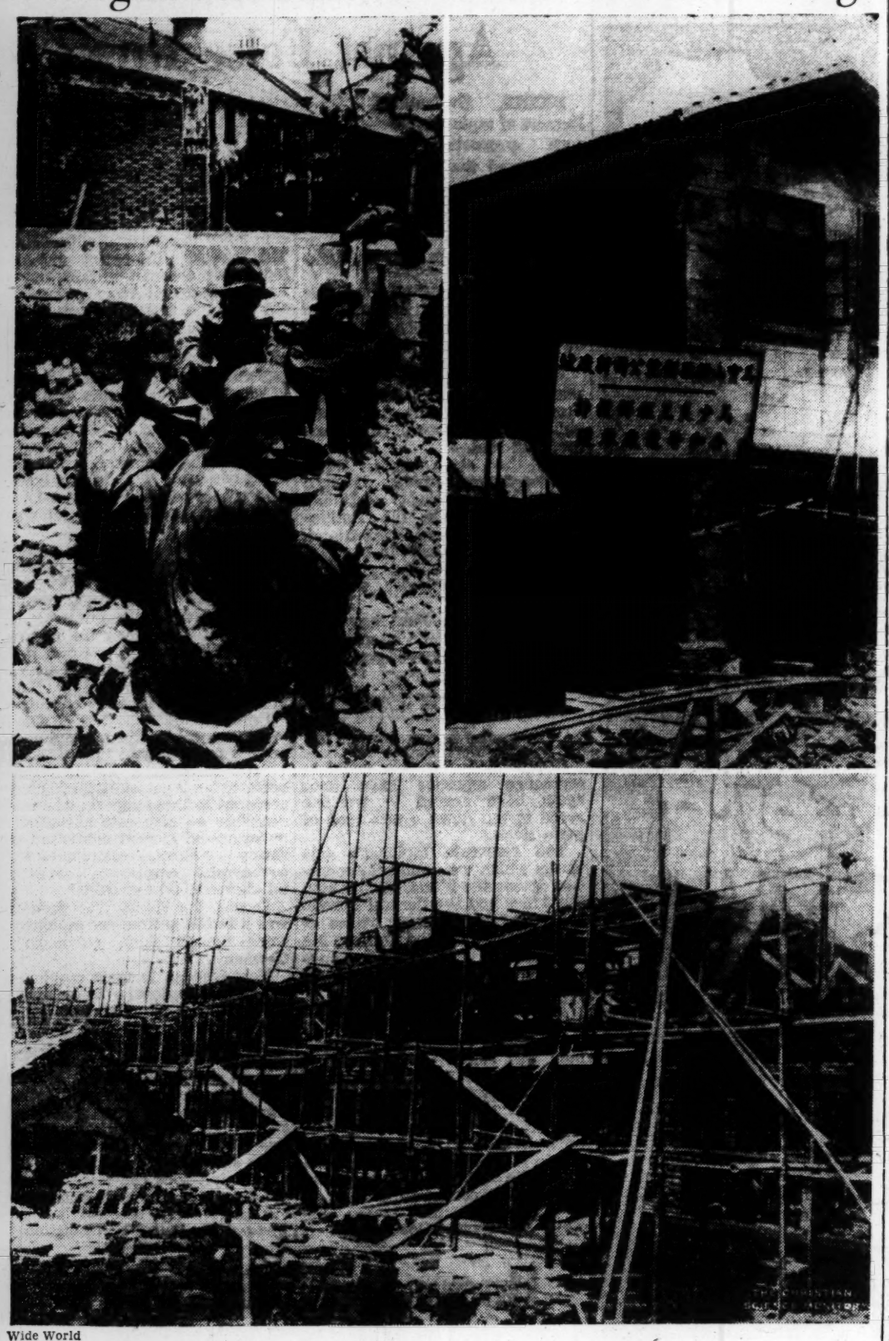
Imperialism and World Politics — By Parket T. Moon, 1926.
A valuable work on the effect of imperial policies on world politics and international relations.

The Balance Sheet of Imperialism—By Gover Clark, 1936.
An indispensable work of reference, filled with valuable data on colonies.

The Diplomacy of Imperialism—William L. Langer, 1935.
An authoritative and scholarly work on the subject in two volumes.

Atlas of Empire—J. F. Horrabin, 1939.
A basic primer for students of imperialism, containing maps showing the colonial possessions of the great powers.

Shanghai Rebuilds on Ruins of War's Wreckage



Wide World

Courage Returns After Devastation of the Japanese Invasion

Upper left—Coolie building workmen take a rest during their lunch hour. Upper right—This is the sign of a Chinese building contractor at the entrance of a new building on Singapore Road in the International Settlement. Lower—Foreign residences being erected in the French Concession.

Hitler Looks for Neutral To Start Negotiations

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler waited today for some neutral mediator to start negotiations to end the European war—preferably President Roosevelt, according to well-informed sources.

In these quarters, the present situation was described as a 'great opportunity" for the President, but it was appreciated that past offers of his good offices for the mediation of European quarrels had been rejected by Herr Hitler, and that the rejections were followed by propaganda directed against the United States.

The history of President Roosevelt's appeals gave rise to a general belief that the best qualified neutral in sight who might be persuaded to try mediation under the conditions Herr Hitler laid down yesterday in his Reichstag speech was Premier Mussolini.

There was no positive information or substantiation in Berlin, but the expectation in informed circles was that the Italian leader would make an address in the next few days to bring the Hitler offer a step nearer to realization.

It was acknowledged that Italy's military alliance with Germany somewhat compromised Signor Mussolini's standing as the head of a neutral state, but it was emphasized that from the start of the war his attitude had been moderate. His efforts to localize the Polish conflict also were cited.

Casting about for other neutral states which might attempt the delicate role of mediation, some German leaders looked to Sweden. There was even an unsubstantiated rumor that Sweden already had consulted other Scandinavian countries to see if a conference at Oslo might be acceptable.

But German leaders did not expect such a momentous matter to be determined overnight. It was said Herr Hitler expected to wait at least a week, and possibly longer, for world opinion to crystallize before judging for himself the general reaction to his Reichstag speech.

In it, he offered a cessation of hostilities based upon an exclusive German-Soviet Russian determination of the future of Poland, or war from which he expressed certainty Germany would emerge unbeaten. He also envisaged an international conference aimed at establishment of European security.

In quarters close to the Government it was said that if, during Herr Hitler's waiting period, an enemy should go out of his way to make a hostile demonstration against Germany—for example, bomb a German city, or sink a German ship—the Reich would conclude immediately that Herr Hitler's "outstretched hand" had been rejected.

Then, it was said, Germany would set its war machine into action in the west.

[The French Government, having announced determination to "carry on to victory," apparently was settling down for a long war. There was a growing French conviction that the war was about to enter a new phase, marked by large scale operations and the threat of a German air offensive.]

Argentine Moves To Oust German

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Efforts were started in Federal Court Oct. 6 to expel Count Karl von Luxburg, whose phrase "Spurlos Versenkt" (sunk without a trace) became a term of reproach against Germany during the World War.

Count von Luxburg, then German Ambassador to Argentina, was handed his passport in 1917 when the Allies intercepted a message to his Government advising that Argentine ships either be spared in the submarine campaign or sunk without a trace. This suggestion was blamed for increasing enmity toward Germany in neutral countries.

For some years Count von Luxburg has been living quietly in a Buenos Aires suburb.

Upon his return this week from a visit to Germany, the liberal press opened a campaign against him.

A citizen named Felipe Becher filed a formal request in Federal Court for his banishment on the grounds that the 1917 order against him never had been revoked.

Trial of Fritz Kuhn Is Set for Oct. 30

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge Saul S. Streit Oct. 6 ordered a special panel of 200 veniremen for the trial of Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, charged with theft of $14,548 in Bund funds, and fixed the trial for Oct. 30. The special panel asked by the prosecution will be selected next Wednesday.

Defense Attorney Vahan H. Lakenderian asked the Court for a bill of particulars, saying he desired the exact date of the alleged theft. The indictment said it was between Feb. 1 and Feb. 28 this year. Judge Streit said it was not necessary for the Prosecutor to give the exact date unless a question was raised that the statute of limitations had expired, and denied the request.

Italian Press Backs Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 7—Italy, despite some uneasiness at some portions of Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech, is apparently enthusiastic about the peace proposals. Long editorials have appeared today praising elements in the peace plan as offering a rational basis for settlement of the war and asserting that no serious obstacle exists to acceptance of the general terms as a basis for negotiation.

Behind this press approval official quarters felt that the speech contained many constructive elements worthy of consideration, but retained realistic appreciation of the uncertainty of any sympathetic consideration in Anglo-French quarters and there is no evidence whatever that the Italian Government will take any steps as mediator or use its influence in London or Paris to urge consideration of the Hitler program.

Firm Against Involvement

On the contrary it is pointed out that from the beginning of the German peace offensive Italy has declined to take any initiative whatever. This attitude, it is stated, remains unchanged. Italy strongly approves any effort toward peace and the Government cherishes the hope that something may eventuate, but avoids compromising its position of noninvolvement in the war by associating itself positively in the German drive.

The morning papers display prominently the fact that Premier Mussolini received the German Ambassador, Hans von Mackensen, yesterday previous to the Hitler speech, with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano present, but makes no comment. It is understood that the Ambassador presented a resume of the speech at that time.

Russia Takes Italy's Place

Foreign observers note the paucity of the references to Italy in the speech and take the relative prominence of the references to Russia as a significant commentary on the rise of Russia to top position in the orbit of German foreign policy which cannot but be observed and weighed here.

An editorial in Messagero is illustrative of the general press comment on the speech. Stating that the speech is "constructive in character" the editorial asks "why continue the war from the moment in which war can only increase the ruin?" It continues: "It is absolutely impossible to asphyxiate the great people which forms an indispensable factor in human civilization and its ordered progress. This lesson, drawn from experience, ought not to be lost and should recall the governments of Europe to a sense of their responsibility.

"The mind refuses to believe that the Führer's proposals will not be carefully examined and heeded by those responsible."

Plastic Speedboat Put in Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Boat builders here are investigating claims that U. S. S. R. engineers have developed a "bakelite speedboat" capable of carrying 125 passengers over long distances at 50 miles an hour.

Russian authorities here declare that the first of a series of such boats is now plying between a number of ports on the Black Sea. It is said to do the trip between Sochi and Sukhum holiday resorts, a distance of more than 100 miles, in two-and-a-half hours. Equipment includes sleeping accommodations and a restaurant.

The construction of the vessel is described as revolutionary. In appearance it looks like two boats in one; a tear-shaped "body" is carried on two large floats. The weight is said to be distributed in such a way that the boat's displacement is reduced to a minimum.

In search of a light but strong material, Mr. V. A. Hartvig who designed the boat, co-operated in the development of a plastic called Textolit, combining textile fabric and bakelite.

San Antonio Opens All-Year-Round Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—While the frost was on the pumpkin in many parts of the country, San Antonio in early October opened its first all-year outdoor swimming pool.

Rebuilt at a cost of $16,000, a municipal pool near Woodlawn Lake was reopened to be available for use throughout the fall and winter, or as long as there are any customers.

Little Money in China Goes a Long Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With some of us tending to quiver because war threats have sent the price of sugar and other staples up a few cents, perhaps it would have a quieting effect to know a few things Fred Atkins Moore has found out that money will do in China these days, where the price of sugar going up a few cents would have to be regarded as a very small item indeed.

Mr. Moore is director of the Church Committee for China Relief and it was in the course of gathering information with which to bulwark the appeals of his workers for funds to help save lives and relieve suffering among China's millions of destitute that he came across these striking facts.

Take for instance the story of the loan grant to a young man who came to the committee pleading for work so that he might save his family from—literally—starvation. He hadn't a penny. He had formerly run a little shop where he ground up wheat, with a donkey and a tiny mill, making the flour into crisp brown cakes which sold—well as fast as they could be baked. But his shop was gone, there was no grain to grind in his little mill and, perhaps worst of all, no donkey any longer patiently to run the mill. Hence no money with which to buy duplicates of all the equipment that had been stolen—for no better reason than that he was a Chinese, trying to support his family.

Well, the committee did something about it. When they first gave him work, he seized the tools as if they were a straw and he a drowning man. After a few weeks, some of his fear and desperation had modified, and they gave him an ox to run a mill, a loan to buy three bushels of grain, and a few other supplies, discussed with him a suitable location for a new shop and otherwise encouraged him in starting out again on a new venture. And this is what happened, in the words of one of the committee observers.

"Today I passed his little shop. He was mixing a big batch of dough made from flour he had just ground. His mother was supplying a customer, while his wife was pulling crisp hot cakes from the cooking stove, and another customer, attracted by the savory odor of the baking, was coming across the road to buy. This little family has now a successful business again, his wife and mother beam all day long with happiness and recaptured faith. And all we gave him, in the equal of American money, was $5."

When the American Advisory Committee in Shanghai began to dispense its funds for civilian relief it was not always easy to get the Chinese to begin to re-establish little businesses. But "we were able to start a few hundred men cleaning up shell-wrecked buildings, filling in shell craters, making mud bricks for rebuilding houses, and so on. After these men got their bearings, were able again with their earnings to buy food for their families and had a little confidence restored, they began to seem anxious to think of independent business again. It was hard sledding to find a place to begin. Market gardeners had no tools, no seeds, no money to live on while the vegetables were growing. But we offered to give them seeds, to lend them tools, to give them a little supplementary work while the vegetables were getting their growth.

"Hundreds of stories could be added, to provide examples of how hard-working men have been rescued from despair, their wives and children fed again, by the expenditure of sums of money so small that many Americans can hardly envision their accomplishing all we say they can. In most cases the total expenditure for setting up a man in business again has been only $5 in American currency. In many cases we have been able to accomplish plain wonders for $1. In the face of this fact, it is hardly to be wondered at that those of us who are trying to interest Americans in what we are doing, don't find it hard, uphill work, but wonderfully exciting, adventurous."

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Memorandum From Manchukuo

Gaiety Gone From Harbin Under the Repressive Policy of the Japanse 'Conquerors'—Even Russians Call Chinese Rule Better

By a Special Correspondent

Harbin, Manchukuo

The change that has come over the former gay and flourishing city of Harbin in the few years since it was taken over by the Japanese in 1931 is so absolutely unlike the promises made by the "conquerors," that even those Russians who at one time were loud in their praises of the Japanese, have come to the conclusion that they were much better off under Chinese rule and the Soviet control of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In former days Harbin was looked upon as the gayest city of the Far East, and was a place to which many came from all parts of China and Japan, but now there is not the slightest evidence of gaiety and a foreigner visiting the city is watched from the moment he arrives until the moment he leaves.

In the first place, it is most difficult to get a visa to visit Manchuria. The list of questions to be answered in the application form is of great length and down to the smallest detail. On arrival at Dairen or any other entrance port to the so-called Empire of Manchukuo, there are again many questions put, and on the train to Harbin, passport officials worry the passengers every two or three hours, and then compare the statements made to see whether they agree. Woe be to the passenger who does not make the same statement in each inquiry form, as he is immediately put down as a spy, and may be turned back.

* * *

Before arriving at Harbin, the passports are all taken away, and at the railway station the passengers have to undergo another questioning ordeal, sometimes being kept a couple of hours before they are permitted to go to their hotel or friend's house.

It is certainly true that the Japanese have built many new houses and widened streets, cutting through new ones from one side of the city to the other, but all these are for the Japanese only, and are not of great interest to foreigners.

In the weeks prior to the Soviet-Japanese truce Harbin had been deeply concerned over the possibility of sudden air raids, the strict regulations regarding lights issued by the authorities further adding to the general tension. Houses, tramcars, and motorcars have their lights shaded under blackout restrictions.

Large stores once filled with all the latest European and American goods have now only Japanese manufactured articles, and the prices for these are three and four times as high as before the occupation.

Harbin always had plenty of provisions, meat in abundance and some of the best bread in the Far East, but recently there has been a meat shortage. The bread, which is obtainable by ticket only, is a sort of mixture of wheatbran and other grains, at a price so high that nobody ever imagined that any such level would ever be reached, and vegetables are scarce and dear. Milk and eggs were formerly exceedingly cheap, but now they are scarce, and the splendid butter has been replaced by some inferior production, the price of which is also prohibitive.

* * *

The restaurants and cafés have all become Japanese, and all places of amusement have also been taken over, the pictures being Japanese ones, or those with Japanese inscriptions, many of the features having been cut out by the Japanese censors.

Little is known here regarding the fighting on the Mongolian frontier, recently settled by the Soviet-Japanese truce agreement. But the known casualties bear testimony to the fact that fighting has been carried on in no small scale.

A factor in the truce was that the Chinese population, most of which is strongly anti-Japanese, was watching the situation, and there seemed little doubt that in the event of the Japan-Manchukuo troops suffering a severe repulse, an internal rising must have been faced by the Japanese military. Moreover, the Japanese knew that it might not have taken a great deal to make Soviet Russia lose its patience and make a sudden descent on strategic points in Manchuria, which might have given the aggressors a lesson equal to that given at Lake Khassan last year.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION

October 2, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and on Deposit with Other Banks	$ 97,726,568.17
U. S. Government Securities	58,046,757.83
Short Term State and Municipal Securities	3,181,114.10
Demand Loans to Brokers and Others	10,223,919.04
Loans and Discounts	52,404,975.94
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	900,000.00
Other Bonds and Investments	2,855,727.93
Banking House and Branches	5,879,192.19
Customers' Liability a/c Acceptances	70,321.91
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	741,432.71
	$232,030,009.82

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	20,876,868.47
Reserve for Taxes, Unearned Discount and Expense	2,018,162.69
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	195,606.29
Other Liabilities	128,297.01
Deposits	198,811,075.36
	$232,030,009.82

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Refugee Havens for Jews Harder Than Ever to Find

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Concern has been expressed in the House of Commons over whether Britain might be forced to give more than temporary shelter to thousands of Jewish and other refugees admitted here pending permission to enter the United States and other neutral countries.

Home Secretary Sir John Anderson said Oct. 5 the outlook for re-emigration of refugees on a large scale had been changed by the war. His statement was in reply to a question whether steps were being taken to fulfill the Government's promise that refugees would be admitted only temporarily.

More than 60,000 refugees hoping to reach another country are now in London. The number in all Great Britain was not given.

Measures taken against Jews in other nations, meanwhile, have increased since the outbreak of the war.

Hungarian Decrees Strict

In Budapest, a Government order issued Oct. 3 placed in effect anti-Jewish laws whereby tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews employed in factories and wholesale and retail businesses eventually will lose their jobs.

Under the order no new permits for those businesses will be granted to Jews and permits now held by Jews will be revoked by 1944. Non-Jewish owners are forbidden to employ Jewish managers or agents and are given two weeks to report the names of employees with Jewish antecedents.

This is the third time anti-Semitic legislation has been passed by Hungary this year. Previously the Hungarian policy had been that, since six per cent of the population is Jewish, no more than six per cent of the participants in any enterprise should be Jews. However, this has not been absolute, for Jews have been entirely excluded from many institutions, while in others a quota of 15 per cent has been permitted.

In Germany the persecution of the Jews continues with recent decrees reported which indicated that Jews have been ordered to surrender bed linens, underwear and clothes on the ground they needed by the Army.

Rabbis Embarrassed

Demonstrations by Polish Jewish women have occurred several times during the last week in Berlin synagogues where they demanded that something be done about male relatives held in Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

German rabbis were placed in an embarrassing position, since intervention on behalf of Polish Jews might be construed as an attempt to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Synagogues, contrary to the time-honored practice, must finish religious exercises by 7 p. m. at the latest, for all Jews must be off the streets by 8. The Jewish theater has been closed and the Kulturbund has ceased to operate. In Berlin only one moving picture theater for Jews has remained open—from 3 to 7 p. m.

Jewish community officials were hard at work to supply complete data on every Jew's personal financial status and other personal details, required by German authorities.

Many Jews have been put to work harvesting potatoes and beets.

Information received in Paris indicated that Germany has further drafted all Jews between the ages of 16 and 55 throughout Germany and Slovakia for forced labor and sent them to special camps, while in Prague German officials have confiscated all radios belonging to Jews and issued new registration cards.

From Moscow it is reported that thousands of Jewish refugees from German Poland were understood to be jamming Wilno, in the Russian portion of partitioned Poland.

Australian Aid for Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—Jewish refugee settlement on 7,000,000 acres of fertile land in the north of this State and in the Northern Territory has been proposed by the Freeland League for Territorial Colonization, of which Dr. I. Steinberg is Secretary.

Pioneering work incidental to the establishment of a larger colony within Western Australia would be done by 500 young men and women, specially trained in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, the proposal states. Ultimate settlement on the area of 50,000 to 75,000 refugees would depend on the success of the smaller group.

The Freeland League, formed to find a large area for the settlement of Jewish refugees from Europe, believes that the solution of the refugee problem lies in large-scale colonization of unpopulated and economically undeveloped areas. The means of colonization would be provided by responsible Jewish financial institutions on business lines.

The pastoral industry is languishing in northern Australia, including that part considered for refugee settlement. The country is too good. Abundant pastures of perennial grasses and natural waters in the pools and billabongs (stagnant pools) have provided conditions ideal for the grazing of cattle, with the result that little or no incentive has been given the grazier to improve his methods beyond the primitive stage.

By the improvement of husbandry methods involving an expenditure of capital in supplying fences and water and by introducing other animals, particularly sheep, the area contemplated for settlement can be made more productive in a pastoral sense, it is held. Agriculture is practically nonexistent, except for a few isolated areas of peanuts and vegetables grown for household requirements. With large areas of fertile soil, abundant water, and a comparatively reliable rainfall, the prospects for agriculture are said to be promising. The growing of seasonal crops, chiefly cereals, during the rain period, and perennial and dry crops under irrigation are the possibilities which Dr. Steinberg has investigated.

Slovakia Taxed Heavily to Fill Germany's Needs

BRATISLAVIA, Slovakia (AP)—Mozilization of this little country's resources to fill the needs of Germany, its military protector, has resulted in high prices and threatened food shortages.

A scarcity of many necessities is evident. Lard, meat, coffee, and chocolate either are unavailable, or too costly for the average buyer. Issuance of ration cards is expected soon.

Bratislavia has taken on the appearance of a German town with the presence of many uniformed Nazi officers. They may be seen in Government buildings, and the principal hotel has become headquarters for German commercial representatives.

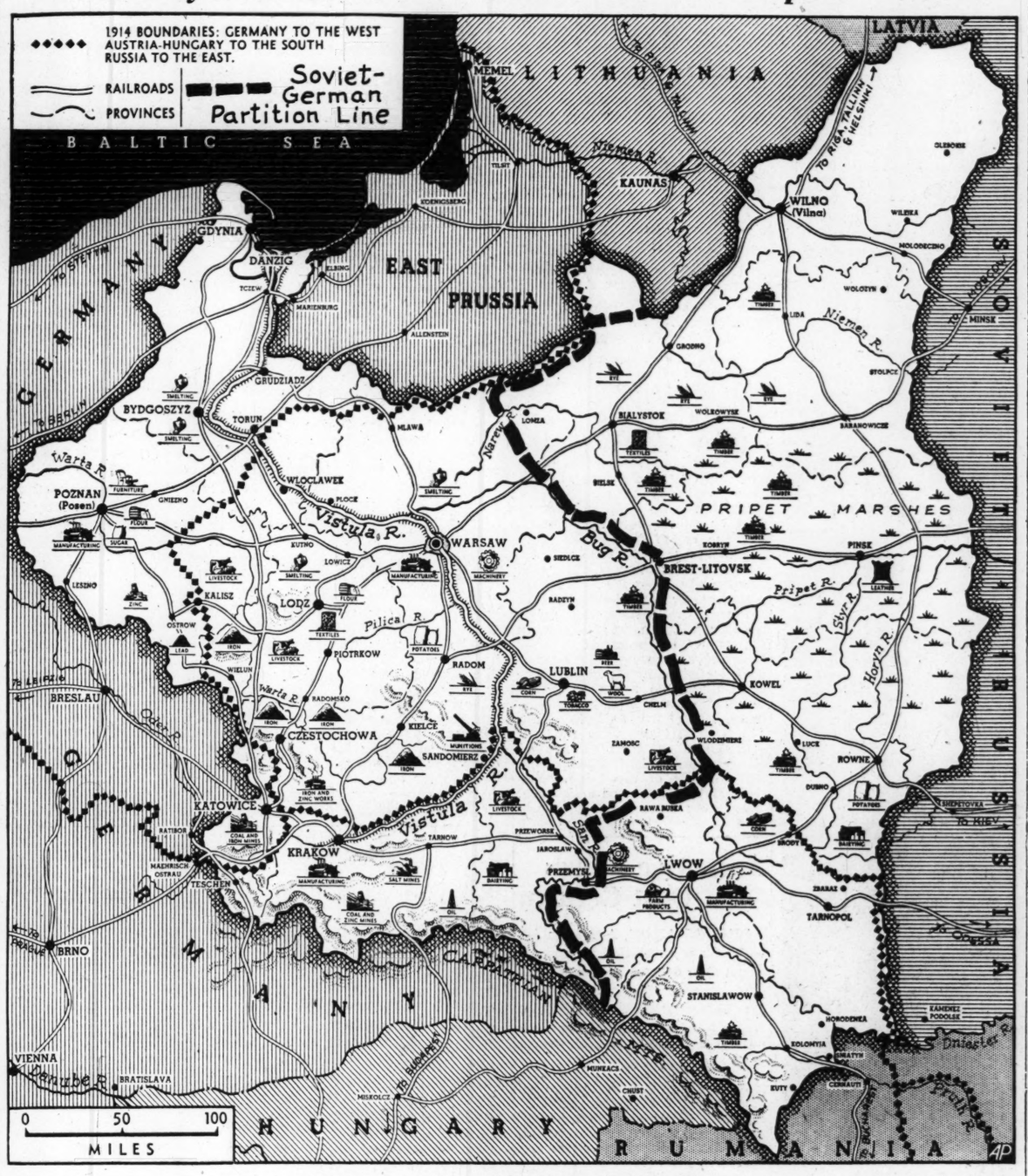
Defenders of the German cooperation policy declare present conditions are preferable to the fate of Czechoslovakia or Poland.

"At all costs, we must remain on good terms with our overwhelmingly powerful German neighbor," said one spokesman for this group.

Beauty for U. S. Women Costs $700,000 a Day

American women spend over $700,000 a day in beauty shops and on cosmetics, all of which puts the beauty business on a $200,000,000 yearly basis.

Germany and the Soviet Union Redraw Map of Poland



Spheres of Influence Defined in New Pact

The protocol signed on Oct. 4 is understood to have formalized the map-drawn frontiers of Sept. 29 which places the Russian boundary roughly east of the Pisa, Bug, and San Rivers. Germany gets more in resources, but Russia a more easily controlled population.

How Hitler and Stalin Fare In Division of Polish Spoils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Russo-German protocol of Oct. 4 fixing the boundary between Russian Poland and German Poland virtually makes the fourth partition in Poland's history. This partition, if counted in terms of material wealth, is almost entirely in favor of Germany to whose share falls the bulk of Polish industries, mineral wealth and good agricultural land.

The disparity however is largely compensated for, in favor of Russia, by the fact that while the German section includes virtually all the Poles, the Russian section includes mainly Russians and Jews who are likely to give the Moscow Government far less difficulty than the disgruntled Poles give to Berlin.

The final line of partition, which generally corresponds to that announced in Moscow Sept. 28, gives Russia an estimated 80,800 square miles with a population of 13,650,000. The German share of 69,700 contains a comparatively highly industrialized population of over 21,100,000.

Petroleum is the only important raw material that is not included in the German section. All oil in Poland is found in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains along the southern frontier, and, of the three main oil fields, the two most important (at Drohobycz and Stanislawow) have gone to Russia along with the "Polmin" refinery, which is the second largest in Europe. The Jaslo district which the Germans have taken produces less than 18 per cent of the total yearly output of 500,000 to 700,000 tons of oil. As the retreating Polish army has done much damage to the oil wells, it may be a long time before either Russia or Germany can resume production.

Germany Gets Coal Fields

The coal fields in Polish Silesia, which yield over 50,000,000 tons a year, have all been taken back by Germany. Before the World War this area belong to Germany but was given over to Poland in 1921, causing serious dislocations in the German industrial system. There are no other coal deposits in Poland.

All Polish iron ore deposits and virtually all metal industries are also located near the German frontier or in the adjoining Kielce Province, and they have all been incorporated into the Third Reich.

As 90 per cent of Poland's industries were located near the border, the Polish Government in the years after the War made an effort to shift the industrial centers to the interior near Lublin, Lwow, and Warsaw, where they would be less exposed; but the transfer had not gone far enough to be of importance in the defense of Poland.

Of value to German industry are the zinc deposits in Polish Silesia, for with a yearly output of almost 400,000 tons, Poland ranked third in world production. Copper, on the other hand, is found mostly in the Kaluz district within Russian territory. The deposits are mixed in with sulphur cement and other chemicals, and there is much room for the development of a large copper and chemical industry.

Share in Salt Mines

Poland is famous for its salt mines, of which Germany has now taken over two thirds, notably the Wieliczka saltern, which was first exploited in the eleventh century. The Russian share of the salt mines is located in the all-important district around Stanisawow south of the Dniester River. The only large marble quarries are in the Lysa Gora Mountains within the German zone.

With the exception of some woolen and linen goods manufacturing in Bialystock, in the northern part of Russian Poland, and of a few woolen mills near Lwow in the south, the whole Polish textile industry has gone into the hands of the Germans. Lodz, the center of this industry, was built up after the World War with French, Belgian, and English capital, and produces over 55,000 tons of cotton goods a year. Wool production is more evenly distributed between the Russian and German areas.

From an agricultural point of view also, Germany received a valuable part of Poland, for there is a gradual decrease in economic development and prosperity as one travels from west to east in Poland, the only exception being the southeast corner known as Galicia. This territory, whose chief cities are Lwow and Stanislawow, is exceedingly fertile besides being rich in mineral deposits and oil. Despite the presence of large forests, 70 per cent of Galicia is under cultivation and it yields more than half of the Polish wheat crop.

Here, at Kaluz, are found large potassium deposits which are important in the manufacture of fertilizer. The Germans, also, have received large quantities of potassium in the region around Tarnow.

Russia Rules Poorer Section

Northwest of Lwow, in the Tarnopol province, Russia controls almost 100 per cent of Poland's hog-rasing industry and a large share of the horse- and cattle-raising country. A large leather industry, located at Lwow, is supported by this region.

The rest of the Russian zone north of Lwow is exceedingly poor. The eastern provinces are heavily forested and a large section is covered with swamps, so that only 25 to 40 per cent of the soil is under cultivation. The yield of grain per acre is often half what it is in German Poland.

The backwardness of the eastern provinces is partly explained by the fact that the Polish Government did comparatively little to improve the region along the Soviet border in the years after the World War. Its aim was to set up an inhospitable military barrier between Russia and the fertile Vistula Valley. The Government did, however, begin the drainage of the Pripet marshes.

A few figures only will serve to indicate the vastly greater value of the German areas. Over 80 per cent of potatoes and rye, which are staple foodstuffs in Germany as well as Poland, are grown there; and 90 per cent of the Polish sugar-beet industry is located in the Posen Province, with refineries in Posen and Lublin. Though Russia has gained somewhat more than half of the 30,000 square miles of forest land, the German section is far better developed.

German Area More Populous

The same advantage to Germany appears when one looks at the distribution of important cities. Lwow, Vilna, and Bialystok are the only cities with a population of over 100,000 on the Russian side of the new line, while the Germans have Warsaw, Posen, Lodz, Krakow, Lublin, Thorn and many other industrial cities almost as large. The number of cities is important because it means new skilled labor for the German munitions factories.

From the point of view of the literacy of the population, Germany again has the advantage, for whereas illiteracy west of the Vistula River is less than 5 per cent, the eastern provinces show a percentage of over 40. This excludes, however, the southeastern corner of Poland, which before the war was under Austrian rule: there the illiteracy is only 6 per cent.

Educational opportunities are also better in German Poland, for out of 23 colleges and universities only 6 are in the Russian zone, and of these only three have Government rating. Two are located at Lwow and one at Vilna.

Large Jewish Settlements

Ethnic considerations were an important factor in the drawing of the Russian-German demarcation line. The Russian territory is made to include virtually all White Russians and Ukrainians (Ruthenes), who number approximately 9,000,000. These will be joined with the respective Soviet republics. Mixed in with these Russian peoples are almost 2,000,000 Jews who make up over 50 per cent of the population in all Eastern cities, and in some areas over 20 per cent of the rural population.

There are also approximately 2,000,000 Poles living in the cities and in scattered colonies east of the Bug River, but nowhere do they form a majority. A few "islands" of Germans may be found south of Lwow and 30,000 Lithuanians live in the Vilna province.

The German part includes almost 90 per cent of all Poles and, according to Polish statistics, 700,000 Germans. The Germans, however, place this figure at 4,000,000! There are almost 1,000,000 Jews in the districts of Warsaw, Lodz and Lublin, and about 100,000 Czechs near Teschen.

The Germans and the Russians have, according to international law, inherited also the Polish foreign debt, which amounts to upward of $300,000,000, but neither has indicated yet how they intend to divide the obligation.

Child Taught Communal Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—From a background of bleak hillsides, barren plains and swamplands have emerged the collective farm settlements of Palestine—practical workers' communities, an experiment in collective care for children. The first one was started 30 years ago by labor Zionists and there are 83 of them today, with a total of 12,221 persons.

Each community has from 50 to 1,000 members, and they are all run on communal lines. Children are accounted the responsibility of the community, not of the parent alone. Each settlement, or "kvutzah," has a home for its children, and it is always a large and comfortable building or group of buildings. Here all the children live from the time they are a few days old. Parents visit them in their free time, but their education and care is under the supervision of trained nurses and teachers, members of the "kvutzah." From time to time supervisors are released to attend special courses, or sent abroad, so that the children shall have the benefit of the best and most advanced education possible.

Education in the farm settlements does not concern itself so much with giving the children a general smattering of knowledge as in providing a background from which this new generation may emerge worthy citizens, imbued with a sense of equality and social justice. Education is approached from a social angle; history and geography are studied in relation to each other and to their influence on civilization. Manual training is looked upon as an essential part of the school curriculum, and most of the vegetables used in the children's kitchen are grown by the children themselves. They also take turns in helping in the kitchen and with the general cleaning of the kindergarten.

The wide general knowledge and independence of thought of children who grow up within the confines of a "kvutzah" is remarkable. "From his earliest days the child knows he is a member of a working society," a teacher told the writer, "and he realizes that precisely because he is a worker, his knowledge must be that much greater."

231-Mile Wind Timed On Mount Washington

On April 12, 1934, a weather station on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, officially recorded a wind velocity of 231 miles an hour—highest on record anywhere.

Swiss Military to Act Against False Rumors

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Rumors of espionage have reached such proportions throughout Switzerland that the High Command Oct. 5 issued a communiqué warning that "the military authorities will act with all the severity of the law against transmission of rumors without foundation."

The communiqué cited specifically the rumor of the arrest of a high Swiss officer on charges of espionage, which it said was entirely false.

"Recently, ill-disposed statements have been spread to such proportions that authorities were obliged to intervene," the communiqué said.

At the same time, Swiss counter-espionage police detained Enrico Meriani, leader of Italian Fascists living in the Italian-speaking section of Switzerland.

The charge against Mr. Meriani, whose occupation was given as show-window decorator, was not disclosed.

The head of a local organization of Italian war veterans was arrested on a charge of espionage.

Spies Irk Swiss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Europe's counter-espionage agencies have once again been geared to wartime speed to put down a new crop of Mata Haris.

The elaborate espionage networks which were put into operation during the World War by both the Allies and the Central Powers—giving fame to such names as Stephen the Pole, and Canteen Ma—promise to be duplicated as spy-rounds and spy trials testify to their growing activity.

In Switzerland the spy situation is particularly acute. Surrounded by belligerent countries, Switzerland was before the outbreak of the war subject to considerable infiltration of spies. But Switzerland soon placed restrictions on foreigners entering the country and ordered that all foreigners must obtain visas from Swiss consulates.

In spite of these measures, espionage agents continued to filter in by various technical means, and now the Swiss Government is moving rapidly to round them up before the lessons learned with spies during the World War are forgotten.

Police, Government officials, the Army, and even the patriotic Swiss public are working in one way or another to meet the influx of foreign spies to neutral Switzerland. This is seen in the recent sentencing of two German citizens, one a former Austrian Army officer, to six weeks in prison for espionage.

In France the work of foreign spies was active even before the outbreak of hostilities. Now this espionage work is considerably heightened, with French counter-espionage machinery bringing in such cases as that of Martin Thelen, German citizen, who was sentenced to life imprisonment after being convicted in a military court of espionage in the Maginot Line region two weeks after the war began.

Germany's long toll of imprisonments and executions for treason and espionage which was mounting up during peacetime, is merely continuing since the outbreak of hostilities. Sometimes the charge is espionage, and other times it is arson or sabotage, both of which later charges were laid to Paul Müller of Halle, recently executed.

Underground activities in Germany are constantly appearing in reports from time to time.

Fritz M. Cahen, in his recent book, "Men Against Hitler," gives credence to these reports when he describes an elaborate anti-Hitler underground system consisting of "army officers, manufacturers, commercial employers, artisans, all chosen most carefully."

During the World War Sweden was a fertile ground for espionage work by all sides, particularly Germany.

Now Sweden is again employed in counter-espionage work, with a special staff of police "spy hunters" at work over the country, seeking to halt the passing of information on ship movements.

Even the United States, with its Espionage Act capable of inflicting penalties ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 fine and imprisonment of two to five years, has not escaped these subversive activities.

A nation-wide campaign against sabotage and espionage is at present under way directed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Boom for Phillippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Europe's new war has opened many opportunities here to American initiative. War-risk freights and insurance are high by way of Suez or the Cape, but moderate by way of Panama. American ships have long had a very limited share in the hauling between the United States and the Philippines. They may now gain a larger share in this business, Manila feels, while much cargo that will finally reach Europe will be routed by way of New York through Panama Canal.

Rates are inviting, and there is no question as to cargoes. All wars in Europe absorb quantities of major Philippine exports, a portion indirectly, and passed through American factories:

Thus the Philippines have copra, one-third of the world supply. Glycerine from copra, 12 per cent of the oil content (two-thirds of copra is oil), is an ingredient of TNT and other high explosives. The young war has almost doubled the price of copra. If this gain is held a year, it is a bonus exceeding $10,000,000.

Then there is Manila hemp, just as needful in war as copra. Research never touches either of these crops, save to widen uses for them.

Hemp is up also about 50 per cent in price, because of the war. Every ship torpedoed, every ship built, raises the demand for Manila hemp. It means new ropes, new cables, and hawsers. That takes hemp, and only the Philippines have a large accessible supply—1,400,000 280-pound bales a year. This can be increased somewhat.

Selling products briskly, the Philippines will wish to buy larger supplies of imports. These will come largely from America, at prices favorable to the manufacturers. Filipinos deplore all these circumstances, but benefits from them are unavoidable. The World War gave great impetus to America's trade with the Islands. Those gains have been held, even added to, during 25 years of qualified peace. The present war, if long, is expected to throw a larger portion of the Philippines' market into America's hands.

Broader Power For Churchill Urged by Times

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Times of London, cool to Mr. Winston Churchill before he became First Lord of the Admiralty at the beginning of the war, has urged editorially that he be given broader scope.

Advocating a compact War Cabinet, the newspaper said, "Mr. Churchill, for instance, without whom no War Cabinet would be complete, might well be allowed to range over the whole field of war, and not merely over the oceans, with his fertile imagination and his inimitable powers of expression."

The Times approved a proposal that the War Cabinet be cut down from nine members to six at most.

Poles in Canada Eager to Enlist

TORONTO (CP)—News of the plans of Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, new Premier of the Polish Government in exile at Paris, to raise an army of Poles in Canada and the United States, was received with enthusiasm in Polish quarters here.

The Polish community of Toronto, it was said, plans to recruit a military unit of 2,000 men on receipt of orders from the Consul-General at Ottawa. There are approximately 10,000 Poles in Toronto, majority of whom are not naturalized citizens. Because they are not naturalized they have been unable to join the Canadian Army.

Strongest U. S. Bank Operates Without Name

In the Capitol Building in Washington, is the strongest bank in the world. It operates without a charter and has deposits estimated at $12,000,000.

Chiefly used as a convenience for cashing pay checks of Congressmen, it possesses no name whatsoever. It was the only bank in the United States that did not close during the bank holiday of March, 1933.

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The Local Art Gallery as a Community Teacher

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

With Art School, Mart, Lectures, Exhibits, It Has Influence

The Grand Rapids Art Gallery Is a Good Example of the Work Being Done Out Across the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Grand Rapids Art Gallery has been the scene of very businesslike operations this past summer, among them the redecoration of the library so that it can properly house the new books that are coming in every few days as a result of a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. This will make a working reference library (which up to now has been very meager) for all art phases: graphic, craft, and fine arts. In addition the grant will provide a very complete selection of prints.

Three important stepping stones have been placed this past year by the gallery in what its director, Otto Karl Bach, who incidentally is a direct descendant of "the" Johann Sebastian, calls a transition from "an art club to a public museum." This has been Mr Bach's desire since he came here a little over four years ago. All of these steps have been completed almost simultaneously after a long period of development.

Teachers Interested

For the first time a large local group has shown sufficient interest to assume some financial responsibility. For the gallery's benefit, the Grand Rapids Teachers' Club sponsored two such excellent lectures—one by H. V. Kaltenborn, the other by Miss Erika Mann—that capacity audiences responded. The gallery administration, which struggles with a small and inelastic budget, was considerably heartened, not alone by the prospect of additional funds but by public interest.

Since the first of the year, the organization of the "Friends of American Art" under gallery auspices was completed. This organization hopes to offer layman and practising artist alike an opportunity to participate actively in a full program designed to present all aspects of American art by panel discussions, lectures, and study groups. It intends to sponsor two annual exhibits; one, local; the other, a national exhibit of significant scope.

Third of the stepping stones is the establishment of the "Local Artists' Mart" giving stimulus to the work of local artists and local appreciation and understanding of that work. The first jury, consisting of Miss Constance Rourke, nationally known writer and lecturer on American art and craft; Miss Lucie Ann McCall, supervisor of public school art; and Mrs. Martin Robinson, a former museum curator, acts as a selecting agency. A small number of pieces have already been chosen and are on display. The jury has been given the right to decline work that is too high in price, lacking in quality, or injurious to the mart's development. It is centering on rather small art work for the present with the idea of encouraging collecting. It is hoped later to emerge gradually into the price range commanded by larger oils, bronzes, large ceramics, and stone carving. A very broad classification of entries ought to give almost any form of art ability a chance for expression: oil and water color; drawing, including charcoal, pen, pencil, crayon, pastel, etc.; print, including wood-block, etching, stencil, dry-point, lithograph, etc.; plastic, including plaster, ceramics, metal-sculpture, and all plastic media; and carving, including stone, wood, etc. Due consideration is to be given to the encouragement of the young artist, the established painter, and the amateur.

Actual Child-Statements

In addition to these newer activities, the gallery maintains a year-round Children's Gallery, which probably draws more people than any other art show. These exhibits are changed often and represent a cross-section of the art thinking among the children of the city. These are not "little-adult" things, says Mr. Bach, but real "child-statements." Then, too, there is the annual school exhibit where again the emphasis is on that which comes out of child living rather than skilled delineation. A panel discussion on "Children and Art" was a feature of this year's "Parents' Day," with teachers, children and parents participating; the children startling both the adult members of the panel and the audience with their clear-cut analyses and pointed remarks.

Children's tours of special exhibits are frequent and explanations of the artist's work, something of his history, perhaps, or general discussion are part of these trips.

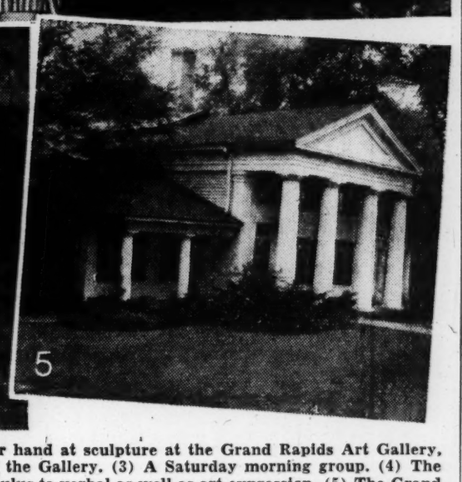
A School Of Its Own

The gallery has a school of its own which numbers all ages and all degrees of proficiency in its students. Instructors "free lance," depending on classes for remuneration. Beside Mr. Bach, there are two instructors—Robert Godfrey, one of whose paintings, "Portrait of a Young Woman," was purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1936 as a noteworthy example of contemporary American art; and Alex Flynn, who is known in Michigan for his portraits. Mr. Godfrey's course in "Methods and Materials in Painting," Mr. Bach believes, is offered nowhere else—possibly in the world. It begins with training such as a pre-Renaissance apprentice might have received, with the analysis and preparation of pigments, chemicals, and vehicles; and develops into a study of quality changes when applied to various grounds, such as panels and pressed wood. The Saturday classes for children include painting, drawing, puppetry, and sculpturing.

Exhibits may vary from that of primitive art to that of modern industrial design, not omitting photography. A "balance of exhibitions" schedule is Mr. Bach's aim, with the hope that people will "abandon their preconceived ideas of what an art gallery should be." He wants to present all media and all art forms, in the attempt to reach all ages and all people.

One great impetus to art in Grand Rapids, Mr. Bach feels, is the attitude of the art department of the public schools, with Mrs. McCall as supervisor, and Miss Vesta Shimel, whose interest centers more upon the practical arts, as associate. In the department the emphasis is unquestionable in the use of art as a means of expression. The real hope of vital contribution to the field of art, Mr. Bach is convinced, lies among the young people, many of whom are "people of real quality." "All through the schools," he said, "we have much more ability than we used to have."

While the inside activities of the Grand Rapids Art Gallery are gaining wider recognition, the exterior comes in for a little notice of its own, for it was included recently in a Federal survey of "Early American Architecture" as one of the old buildings in Michigan and may be used eventually in the "Index of American Design."



The Art Gallery of Grand Rapids, Mich., began with a small organization of interested persons and grew steadily into the useful, inspiring, and influential community servant it is today—a feat possible to any town. Among its activities are the Saturday morning classes for children, from which some of these photographs are taken. (1) You don't have to be big to try your hand at sculpture at the Grand Rapids Art Gallery. (2) Otto Karl Bach, director of the Gallery. (3) A Saturday morning group. (4) The Children's Gallery proves a stimulus to verbal as well as art expression. (5) The Grand Rapids Art Gallery. This building is noted for its beauty of design.

Portrait Of A Daughter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just eighteen. That graceful age when the innocency and calm faith of childhood is merging gently into the strength and assurance of womanhood. When one encounters the depths hidden in those blue eyes, one feels the lingering dependence of the little child, yet senses the yearning for future achievements; even the promise of their fulfillment.

Just now, as she stands waiting for friends to come for her, her eyes are dancing with delighted expectancy for the football game soon to take place in the huge stadium, where bands will play and colors and cheers vie with the stalwart players themselves in vivid importance. It is evident that she is living, even now, all of this in anticipation. The spirit of this classic contest pervades her whole being, from her appealing chapeau, drooping under the blue, lavender, and purple ribbons, to her smart tweed coat, striped gray and blue, to her soft sweater and skirt, the color of crushed mulberries, and not forgetting the gleaming gold spangles at her neck and wrists, even down to the dancing feet, which are encased in what are surely the funniest, most impractical open-work shoes ever contrived.

Later, after the game and a quick dinner, and a longer toilette, she will be waiting in the same place to be escorted to the inevitable dance which will bring to a climax this great occasion. Then there will be literally fold upon fold of pink taffeta flowing about her, making her appear much as a swimmer in some sunset-bathed cascades. A black velvet wrap and long white gloves will be draped carelessly but, you may be sure, artistically on the back of a chair waiting to take their place over the fair white shoulders, and slender fingers, and the lights will play back and forth with the rainbow colors escaping from the crystal clasp in her hair and the bracelet encircling her arm. In her hand you may see a tiny silver vanity case, into which she will anxiously peer to see that nothing is forgotten, just before she runs down the steps chattering with her escort.

Beautiful, vibrant eighteen. The moment when the child introduces the woman. Fleeting, you say. Just a moment which you must be quick to notice and to capture. Yet, like every lovely promise, its real beauty lies in its enduring, its fulfillment. And as the years go by, the bloom will flower, the flower merge into a harvest of complete and radiant fruition.

D. D. W.

Our Small Evacuees—How We All Fare

An Amazing Educational Experiment Is Going On in Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorks

Today an amazing educational experiment is being conducted in Great Britain, as in several other countries, but, because it happens to be merely a by-product of war, its significance is hardly realized. Millions of children are being uprooted from their usual surroundings and placed in entirely new environments.

I for one feel that today I know much more about life in a West Hartlepool slum than I did a week ago, before four small waifs, with gas-masks around their necks and their worldly possessions tied up in pillow-cases, were dumped on my doorstep.

Although one hears a good deal of the misfits of the evacuation scheme, our case has proved definitely to be one of the "fits." It is true that my colleague has from the outset evinced, and continues to evince, her rooted disapproval of the whole affair, and is particularly eloquent in denouncing those misguided individuals whose mistaken kindness may tend to unfit the children for their own home life. In the circumstances I judge it wiser to turn a blind eye to the various portions of her wardrobe which seem constantly to be cropping up on the persons of the refugees, and a deaf ear to a small voice remarking hopefully, "If the war goes on for ten years then I shall be able to stay here till I'm 20, won't I?"

Not, I think, that we pamper our refugees. There are definite parts of the house and garden allocated to them, beyond which they must on no account stray, not even "to put back the stones that the people have walked on,"—their description of raking the gravel. Speaking after "Lights out" is visited by heavy penalties—even to the exclusion of all floating toys from the bath at bedtime. It is far easier to pick up Annie's towel for her than to call her in from play to do it herself, but one has to recognize that self-control in such matters will make for saving of tempers later on.

From the first day they have had definite household tasks allotted to them and we were astonished to find that among the four children, ranging from seven to 12 years of age, not one could make a bed, lay a table, or clean a pair of shoes. We must, however, admit that they show surprising readiness to learn.

Easy To Amuse

So far they never appear to have been troubled by homesickness, though we have heard of one little Londoner who was very unhappy for the first night, up to the moment, in fact, when he looked out of the window in the morning and saw an absolutely unbelievable sight—something that he had never seen in the whole course of his life—and his brother was able to announce joyously, "Our Georgie's all right now. He's seen a cow."

Up to now we have found our new guests surprisingly easy to amuse. Their coming had been the signal for a general clearing out of lumber in order to make room for an increased household. The first day they spent contentedly rummaging in the dust-bins and waste-paper baskets, giving gasps of astonishment at the treasures revealed. "May I have the lend of this?" inquired Annie wistfully, displaying a sixty-year-old doll, minus legs and arms. The gift of it sent her into raptures and she goes to bed every night with it cuddled in her arms.

Old book-friends have had perforce to make way for new child-friends, but the refugees obviously disapprove of such flagrant destruction and convey as many as they can to their own little cubby-holes. Seven-year-old Mary has succeeded in salvaging an "Origin of Species" and sundry other technical works while Madge is the proud possessor of "The Adventitious Flora of Tweedside."

A child's old blazer, intended for a floorcloth, was next discovered and found to be a perfect fit. "You can wear it this afternoon," exclaimed an elder sister admiringly. "Yes, but only if it doesn't rain," replied the prudent wearer.

Embarked With Enthusiasm

Although one is tempted to wonder how such small persons could ever have contrived to accumulate such large quantities of dirt, one cannot accuse the refugees of being "imperfect ablutioners." "Shall we do our teeth before we have our teas?" they demand, flourishing new and shiny toothbrushes, and prepare to embark on the enterprise with a tremendous expenditure of paste and energy. Another respect in which our refugees run counter to all the established traditions of childhood is in their enthusiasm for bedtime. It appears to be the crowning-point of the day and references to "a bed to yourself" and being bathed "every night in a big bath" feature largely in letters home. "Put the cork in," calls out Mary excitedly as the water begins to trickle out, thus betraying a better acquaintance with bottles than with baths.

Thus the days pass happily—happy in spite of the grim convoys of ships crossing and re-crossing on the horizon—and in our darkened bedroom, with windows heavily shrouded, four little voices sing happily:

Lord, keep us safe this night,
Secure from all our fears;
May angels guard us while we sleep,
Till morning light appears.

"Good-night and God bless you."
"Good-night and God bless you."

A. Dorothy Horsfield.

Making the Home of More Help to the School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

May I contribute a few thoughts that I hope will prove helpful? They have grown out of my experience in raising two children, and teaching in a kindergarten. There is nothing like real experience to find out how to train children.

As a child, I was pampered, had everything my own way, until—my mother saw what this was doing to me, so packed me off to a public school kindergarten. I had to learn, there, what I had not learned at home—to live with others in harmony, to give, to take, to co-operate, to be able to accept defeat or victory with a smile.

First of all I believe that most important is the atmosphere of the home. It must reflect cleanliness, kindness, gentleness, love, sympathy, promptness, and temperance, each one doing his part to make it the happiest place in the world to live in.

A task each day is one very good way of learning appreciation. A mother often finds it easier to do a thing herself than let the child do it. But, mothers, you are depriving that child of his learning the privilege of helpfulness.

A little girl I took into my home many years ago was taught to bake at 5 years of age. She loved the idea, as no one had ever bothered to help her before. Another important point I tried to teach her was, "whatever you do, do it to the best of your ability; even though it is only the humble task of making a bed—make it perfect!" This thought of exactness and perfection I found carried over in her school work.

The Parent

Another character builder in the home that will help the school is to surround the child with good art and literature. This good influence is always a help to both.

Home should reflect peace, composure, joy, happiness. A radio constantly on, unless it is a program of a helpful kind, is certainly not a help to the child. My child actually bit her fingernails to the quick listening to some of these "hair-raising tales." So we put radio out except for special programs.

I do believe the school has the child for too long periods. The home should have him more. Children of today are apt to think of a home as a place to eat and sleep. With football after school and other school activities in the evening, a mother in fact has little time with her child.

An unfortunate lack of training was witnessed in one home a short time ago. The boy was 18 years old, looking for a job in the summer. He was offered $1.50 a day. As badly as the family needed money, he said, "You bet I won't work for that money!" And the parent said, "That's right." Would it not have been better if the parent had said, "Perhaps you can gain some valuable experience in that job." And had pointed out that one should not always look for the contents of the pay envelope. This lad was a brilliant boy in school. He was fed up on knowledge but did not have wisdom.

Another point I'd like to mention as of great importance is this: Back your teacher up in case of difficulty with the child. Do not always take the child's part. I didn't do this and little lessons the child should have overcome were let go, and larger ones were there to be corrected. As the years went on it was harder on the child and harder on the parent.

If we are to have children trained to be fine men and women, genuine, who actually love the freedom of their country, we must begin at home. Let us teach them early to consider "What can I do for my home and my country?"—not, "What can I get?"

We need men and women who can carry on the practical and hard work of an ordinary day and I do believe that if we put more emphasis at home on a few more of the old-fashioned virtues, such as honesty and morality, we will do well.

(Mrs.) E. S. L.

A Saturday Column

Cy La Tour and Son

Rural Youngsters Off to School

These youngsters of southern Tennessee are off to rural school in a form of "school bus" that looks like the covered wagon of their ancestors. Dirt roads through the mountains, deep with mud in the rainy season, are more surely negotiated by the kind of "bus" that has a faithful Dobbin or a hardy mule for its engine. This "bus" is one of the less usual modes of transportation for school children in the United States. Most streamlined among school conveyances is the regular school bus. More than 80,000 motor buses in the United States carry more than 3,000,000 jolly pupils to and from school every day.

Misty Mountains

**The mountains are like lovely
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With soft fog veils
Over their heads.**

Barbara, aged 10
Luther Burbank School

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Evidence

WHY didn't someone think of it before Einstein? Of course space is curved! The wonder is we wait for a man in a laboratory—from which one would hardly ever have time to look out the window—to tell us so. The marvel is that a man with paper and pencil and a head for mathematical subtleties should be the fact's discoverer when men with brushes and canvas owe their very existence to it. The channels of beauty are
tortuous.

THE humblest of grasses thrusts proof upward from a curved earth. The tall grasses illustrate willingly enough—given a snatch of breeze—describing circles, ellipses, figure eights, but never a square or an oblong or a hectagon or any figure with straight lines. The grasses tell us, waving their top-heavy batons.

TREES know it; you can tell by any leaf, or the sweep of a bough, and by the motion of every leaf and twig and bough in a wind that knows it too.

THE hills know it. See them along the horizon caring only to avoid the boredom of a level line.

THE mountains know it; none is so eager to build a peak that it cannot pause to sculpture into its ascent some
rounded thought.

THE sea knows it. Waves have reiterated it a million years; gurgled it in curve-bound inlets in curving syllables; roared it across wild wastes of curves within curves; pounded it against skeptical cliffs until their jagged disbelief wore away into gentle contours—yielded along the curving sea-line pebbles rounded as
sonnets.

CLOUDS confirm it, with an impudent streak of exception once in a blue-and-white month to prove the rule.

THE moon knows it, full, half or quarter; travels a curve and is a curve
or two.

BIRDS know it; fly the fact over our heads; chirp it into our ears with notes that curve at one end or the other or perhaps in the middle.

FISHES know it and round an inevitable curve.

FLOWERS nod it. Brooks navigate by it. Winds howl it while mountainous thunders argue it against our too-straight ridge poles in great round utterances and undulating echoes. Even the rain admits in an iconoclastic wind what it conceals in the shape of its drops. Hail drums it in upon us. Snow dances it.

NO HOUND so ignorant he cannot bay it; no cat too wise to meow it. But we wait for Einstein with his undecipherable formulas to teach us what lesser creatures know by instinct; to tell us that which all the things we love best would tell us is the reason of our delight in them.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN

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THE LAKE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK: *A Drawing by Lawrence Walker*

WILLOWS DIP their leaves. Green branches flicker back the glint of reflected water. Reeds and rushes move with a low swishing sound. A little wind shivers over the surface of the water and ruffles the ducks' feathers. The ducks bounce gently as the breeze blows a wavelet for them to ride upon. Government offices and the Horse Guards dignify the background.

At one time or another, most people come to St. James's; perhaps because it is the most enchanting of London parks. In the midst of a great city, it is always green and lovely, open to the sky. And it has the quality of endearment. Moreover, it has ducks. Winter and summer, it is always weather for ducks; winter or summer, everybody comes to see them.

There may be other reasons why people come to St. James's: to sit on green chairs and stare at the trees or at the people going by; to enjoy the sun or the brilliant beauty of the flowers; to walk in the park; to stand on the faintly swaying suspension bridge and look down into shallow lake water or toward Buckingham Palace. Or, if one is a younger citizen, to play on the sand-pile or fly into the air on swings. Others may come because they like the almost imperceptible "slap-slap" of rippled water, or the leisured efficiency of the gardeners.

But most of them come to visit the ducks.

Remembrance of "Unconsidered Trifles"

LOOKING OVER A litter of treasured but, it must in honesty be admitted, useless objects gathered at various times and in many places, I fell to pondering that strange urge to pick up "unconsidered trifles."

On what original impulse, and at what precise date, could this inclination have originated? It was impossible to say. For my own part, I could look back, and further back still, and at each stage see the same figures swooping enthusiastically on any trifle. I could recall when, in early childhood, a garden peastick was a highly acceptable object; when horseshoes possessed definite value and empty cans and bottles were treasures to be seized upon and hoarded. Hazel nuts and glossy chestnuts were irresistible, and acorns afforded occupation for hours on end in fashioning them into cups and tea-sets.

As years passed, of course, one became more selective about one's treasures, gathering more for interest or for beauty of color and shape. Most of these objects have long since been forgotten or thrown away, but in memory one can still visit the places associated with these long-past treasure-hunts.

* * *

There is, for instance, the Kingdom of Fife. That part of Scotland that winks at Edinburgh across the Firth of Forth and which irreverently dubbed the capital city "Auld Reekie," because of the smoke seen rising from its chimneys. Kindly, aggressive Fife, individual to the last degree, brusque and salty as the bracing waters that wash its shores. Many and many a time in memory I revisit Fife, for in the ancient town of St. Andrews I spent several of my girlhood years. There is, too, in Fife, near a certain seaside town, a bay where, many years ago, we spent hours on end grubbing idly in the sand intent on the hunt for rubies. In those undemanding days, we felt sufficiently rewarded when we uncovered a garnet little bigger than a pin's head. And were easily spurred on to fresh efforts by the tale that "someone" had once found a garnet large enough to set in a ring.

Our rubies have long since disappeared, but in memory the bay remains with the breezy links above it sprigged, in early summer, with pink-stemmed, yellow-headed cowslips, the sea breaking on the beach with a little crash; or in winter scoured by the bitter east wind which went howling round the rocks and sent the spindrift rocketing like peewits over the bare fields.

* * *

Or I think of days spent in the lovely island of Skye, and of a certain hill overlooking the Sound of Raasay. Here we spent hours looking for cloudy agates and entrancing frosted crystals. From the summit, one looked southwards to where the Cuillins lifted their knife-sharp ridges to the sky; and north to the rock masses of the Quiraing, according to the guide-books "the most eccentric piece of scenery in Britain," and to the serene heads that guard the entrance to Portree. Across the Sound the mountains of Ross and Sutherland, in still summer weather, often looked so unsubstantial in the gentle air that one could scarcely determine if they were really there, or if one only saw in fancy a hint of azure breathed upon a cloud.

* * *

Yes, the North has provided us with many treasures. I have only to open the balcony door to find the fossils garnered on the Northumberland coast. Northumberland with its mile upon mile of golden sands, its ancient castles, and the green heights of the Cheviots and Eildon Hills. Northumberland has many treasures; black rocks, smooth as a dolphin's back and thickly set with ivory-like fossils; little coves where strange stones can be picked up; cliffs thronged with screaming seabirds. There is a little path above the sea—I could take you to it blindfold—and perhaps we might still find the stake set up to mark the position of one of those green glass balls which the sea, in generous mood, sometimes casts up for our delectation, but which unfortunately we never had time to go back and recover.

* * *

But more lovely, perhaps, than all is the far north of my own native Scotland. A country of enchanting color. Too harsh for many tastes, for trees grow with difficulty in the cutting winds, and whin and juniper crouch, bristling like hedgehogs, close to the comforting earth. But I love its diamond brightness, the glitter and flash of the water, the little bays of pure white sand, the great rocky heads of Cape Wrath, the most westerly, and Dunnet Head, the most northerly point in Scotland, and the magnificent cliffs of Hoy in the Orkneys standing up bravely across the tumbling waters.

It was in a bay scoured by the breakers of the Pentland Firth that we once picked up our greatest treasure. It was a stone, green in color with red markings. Not much to look at, certainly, but we held in our hand a piece of rock that geologists say has outlasted eight hundred million years.

E. V. R.

Starlit Night

They said: "Come to the door and see the sight!"
The sky was filled with stars, there was no room
Except for stars in the dark plush of night
That was not dark since stars had made it bloom.
The stars were there and he who knew the sounds
Told out their names, each star an ancient bud
Upon the tongue, and I like one who drowns
In silver accents in a silver flood
Turned then from stars to trees and they stood there
In opalescent columns, birch and oak,
And over their tall wonder star-light broke
Till sky and trees were equally as fair.

JOHN RITCHEY

The Distinction of Van Dyck

THE STUDENT OF Van Dyck's art naturally classifies the painter's work into four groups, corresponding chronologically to the four successive periods of his life. There was first the short period of his youth in Antwerp, when Rubens was the dominating influence upon his work. The portrait of Van der Geest, in the National Gallery, belongs to this time.

Then followed the four years' residence in Italy, when he fell under the spell of Titian. This was the period of the series of splendid portraits of noble Italian families which are to this day the pride of Genoa. Here, too, belong those lovely Madonna pictures which brought back for a time the golden age of Venetian art.

Upon his return to Antwerp, the six succeeding years gave him the opportunity to work out his own individuality. . . .

During this Flemish period Van Dyck was appointed court painter by the Archduchess Isabella Clara Eugenia, Spanish Regent of the Netherlands. In this capacity he painted a notable series of portraits, including some of his most interesting works, which represent many of the most distinguished personages of the time.

The last nine years of Van Dyck's life were passed in England, where the family of Charles I and the brilliant group of persons forming his court were the subjects of his final series of portraits. There were no altarpieces in this period. At the beginning of his English work Van Dyck produced certain portraits unsurpassed during his whole life. The well-known Charles I, with an equerry, in the Louvre, is perhaps the best of these. . . .

A painter so easily moulded by his environment cannot justly take rank among the world's foremost masters. A great creative mind Van Dyck certainly had not, but, gifted assimilator that he was, he developed many delightful qualities of his art. The combined results of his borrowing and his own innate gifts make him a notable and indeed a beloved figure in art history.

The leading note of his style is distinction. His men are all noblemen, his women all great ladies, and his children all princes and princesses. The same qualities of dignity and impressiveness are carried into his best altarpieces. Sentiment they have also in no insignificant degree.

It is perhaps naming only another phase of distinction to say that his figures are usually characterized by repose. The sense of motion which so many of Reynolds's portraits convey is almost never expressed in Van Dyck's work, nor would it be consistent with his other qualities.—From the introduction to "Van Dyck," by ESTELLE M. HURLL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Czech Is Pre-eminent In Competence

WITH ALL THEIR woes and disappointments the Czechs have remained a simple people, truly a common people. They have had no aristocracy and no caste system for over three hundred years. Their rich people, as I have already pointed out, lack the lust for ostentation and extravagance, and, above all, love work for its own sake. Here is a people with no leisured class, with no urge to create such a class or to imitate its ways in the outside world, a people who have never demanded much from life, and who have had to toil for every particle of personal comfort and national glory they have achieved. . . . Swank, artificiality, pomp, hold no lure for the Czech.

But he is more than a man of simple wants and a democratic tradition. He is a skilled worker; a builder, an organizer, a developer. In industry, in agriculture, in education, in anything he has undertaken in the years of the Republic, he has astonished himself and his neighbors with his capacity to do well the practical work of the world. In competence alone he stands out like a mighty Gibraltar all the way from his borderlands eastwards—across Poland, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Turkey, European Russia, Siberia, Japan—across the Pacific, up to the very shores of America; and even America, with her vast experience in practical achievement, can do no better, and often not so well, the things that the Czech has learned to do expertly. In a practical sense the Czech overshadows all his Slav brethren and can hold his own with any of his neighbors.—From "We Shall Live Again," by MAURICE HINDUS. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Jen dobro je skutečné

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ZJEVENÍ, ŽE BŮH, věčná Mysl, jest nekonečný, vyjadřující neměnitelnou dokonalost a harmonii, bylo dáno světu Křesťanskou Vědou. Toto zjevení jest neocenitelný dar lidstvu, přinášející nejdrahocennější ze všech pokladů—duchovní zření—těm, kdož přijímají jeho láskyplné poselství. Na stránce 520. učebnice Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) činí Mary Baker Eddy toto hluboké prohlášení: "Nezbádatelná Mysl jest vyjádřena. Hlubokost, šíře, vysokost, moc, majestát a sláva nekonečné Lásky naplňují všechen prostor. Na tomť dosti!" Usuzujeme-li z této základny—veškerosti božské Mysli—dosáhneme vědecky správného závěru, že zlo jest bez skutečné existence.

Jest to radostná zkušenost objevíme-li změnou myšlenky z hmotného stanoviska na duchovní, že zlo je neskutečné. Probudíme-li se k pravdě dokonalého Boha a dokonalého člověka, stavu to bytí, který povždy trvá, poznáme ze zkušenosti stále vzrůstající pojem harmonie ve svých lidských záležitostech. Když duchovní vztah mezi Bohem a skutečným člověkem jasněji pochopíme, uvědomujeme si, že naší nejvyšší snahou musí býti vyjadřování bohorovných vlastností v naší lidské činnosti a v našich vztazích. Počínáme poznávati, že zlo je falešný pojem, jenž má býti popřen a zničen, a že ani věření v ně, ani strach z něj nemůže přerušiti trvání dobra. Vidíme, že strach, hněv, závist, ztráta odvahy jsou pouhé stavy tělesné tak zvané mysli, které poznání a uznání pravdy o Boží veškerosti rozptýlí.

Jest třeba mocně zavrhnouti každý nárok zla na existenci a moc, zamítnouti jej jako nicotu. Usilujeme-li prokázati všeobsáhlost Boha, dobra, jest naprosto nutno, abychom připustili, uznali a uvědomili si to, co po věky jest, a popřeli jako neskutečné—jako nic—to, co se zdá býti, ale není.

Při tom pomůže nám tento příběh. Jedna žákyně Křesťanské Vědy ocitla se v naléhavé potřebě nalézti zaměstnání. Vyčerpala zdánlivě všechny možné lidské prostředky a způsoby jak opatřiti si místo, a to bez úspěchu. Ztrávila mnoho času popíráním vtíravého našeptávání, že stojí tváří v tvář nedostatku, avšak nebyla zdánlivě sto postřehnouti jasně duchovní fakt, že v Božím vesmíru nemůže nikterak existovati stav nedostatku. Dala vniknouti do svých myšlenek strachu a byla zachvácena téměř panikou. Náhle si však uvědomila své mylné hledisko a ihned obrátila své mentální rozpoložení. Obrátila se bez výhrady k Bohu o pomoc a uznala Jej jako pramen všeho dostatku, jako Dárce všeho dobra. S jasným duchovním porozuměním popřela existenci zla v jakékoliv podobě a potvrzovala absolutní veškerost Boží. To byla pravá modlitba. Za několik hodin po změně jejích myšlenek bylo jí nabídnuto místo, jež ukázalo se býti netoliko finančně přiměřeným, nýbrž dalo jí možnost k zvětšenému duchovnímu pokroku.

Dobro nezná přílivu a odlivu. Zítřek nemůže poskytnouti více nebo méně dobra, než lze dosíci dnes. Změny v lidském věření co do přítomnosti nebo nepřítomnosti souladu mohou pokračovati do nekonečna, avšak nepůsobí na pravdu nesmrtelného bytí, na činnost Božího dokonalého zákona, který vládne po věčnost. Jediný vesmír, který existuje, je Boží vesmír, jediný skutečný člověk, který existuje, je Boží člověk, a tento člověk žije nyní a povždy. Čím důsledněji stavíme na této pravdě, tím rychlejší bude souladné urovnání a rozluštění našich lidských problémů, normální a přirozený rozvoj dobra, které žádná zdánlivá činnost tělesné mysli nemůže zdržeti.

V Izaiáši čteme (45:22): "Obraťtež zřetel ke mně, abyste spaseny byly všecky končiny země; nebo já jsem Bůh silný, a není žádného více." Tak poznáme, že v pravdivém bytí nikdy nebyl a nikdy nebude jakýkoliv žal, bolest, nemoc, strach nebo ztráta. Tato pravda bude dokázána v naší lidské zkušenosti v takovém rozsahu, že uznáme Boha při všech svých krocích a obrátíme se s jistotou na Něho o ochranu a podporu. Když nekonečná Mysl řídí naše myšlení, počne pravý pojem o Božím stvoření odstraňovati stíny, o kterých jsme kdysi mysleli, že jsou skutečné.

Zdánlivý nárok zla na existenci a moc se v lidském vědomí zmenšuje. Dokonalost nekonečné Pravdy, všeobsáhlost božské Lásky se rozvíjejí v celém majestátu a vznešenosti. Nezapomeňme nikdy, že něžná přítomnost Lásky, povždy nás obklopující, vždy chrání dítky Boží a vládne jim.

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Only Good Is Real

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE REVELATION THAT GOD, eternal Mind, is infinite, expressing unchanging perfection and harmony, has been given to the world through Christian Science. This revelation is a priceless gift to mankind, bringing the most precious of all treasures—spiritual vision—to those who accept its loving message. On page 520 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy makes the profound statement: "Unfathomable Mind is expressed. The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space. That is enough!" Reasoning from this basis—the allness of divine Mind—we reach the scientifically correct conclusion that evil is without true existence.

It is a joyous experience to discover, through a change of thought from a material to the spiritual standpoint, that evil is unreal. Awakening to the truth of perfect God and perfect man, a state of being which forever continues, we experience a steadily increasing sense of harmony in our human affairs. As the spiritual relationship between God and the real man becomes more clearly apprehended, we realize that our supreme endeavor must be to express Godlike qualities in our human activities and relationships. We begin to recognize that evil is a false sense to be denied and destroyed, and that neither belief in nor fear of it can interrupt the continuity of good. We see that fear, anger, envy, discouragement, are but phases of the carnal so-called mind, which recognition and acknowledgment of the truth of God's allness dispel.

It is necessary to denounce with vigor any claim of evil to existence and power, to reject it as nothingness. In endeavoring to demonstrate the all-inclusiveness of God, good, it is imperative to admit, recognize, and realize that which forever is, and to deny as unreal—as nothing—that which appears to be, but is not.

In this regard the following incident is helpful. A student of Christian Science found herself in great need of employment. She apparently had exhausted all possible human means and methods of securing a position, without avail. She spent much time in denying the constantly recurring suggestion that she was facing a blank wall of lack, but seemed unable to perceive clearly the spiritual fact that in God's universe no condition of lack can possibly exist. Allowing fear to enter her thought, she became almost panic-stricken. Suddenly she realized her mistaken point of view, and immediately reversed her mental position. Turning unreservedly to God for help, she acknowledged Him as the source of all supply, the Giver of all good. With clear spiritual understanding she denied the existence of evil in any form, and affirmed the absolute allness of God. This was true prayer. Within a few hours following her change of thought she was offered a position which not only proved financially adequate, but gave her opportunity for increased spiritual progress.

There is no ebb and flow of good. Tomorrow cannot supply more or less of good than is available today. Changes in human belief as to the presence or absence of harmony may go on indefinitely, but they do not affect the truth of immortal being, the operation of God's perfect law, which reigns throughout eternity. The only universe there is, is God's universe; the only real man there is, is God's man, and this man lives now and forever. The more consistently we dwell upon this truth, the more rapid will be the harmonious adjustment and solution of our human problems, a normal and natural unfoldment of good which no seeming activity of the carnal mind can possibly retard.

In Isaiah (45:22) we read, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else." Thus we learn that in true being there never has been and never will be any sorrow, pain, disease, fear, or loss. This truth will be proved in our human experience to the extent that we acknowledge God in all our ways, and turn unfailingly to Him for protection and support. When infinite Mind guides our thinking, the true concept of God's creation begins to displace the shadows we once thought real.

Evil's seeming claim to existence and power is lessening in human consciousness. The perfection of infinite Truth, the all-inclusiveness of divine Love, are unfolding in all their majesty and grandeur. Let us never forget that Love's sweet presence, forever about us and around us, ever protects and governs the children of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1939

Maine Is Finding Way To Avert Loss of Soils

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pelting rains in Northern New England in the past fortnight met an unaccustomed reception on 30,000 demonstration acres of the Aroostook region's 900,000 acres of choice Maine potato land. Instead of coursing down in rivulets along straight downhill furrows—carrying much of the valuable top soil with it—the rain water found itself seeping in leisurely fashion along terraced rows of potatoes, following the contour of the hillsides with just a gentle slope toward lower levels.

George Stone, whose big farm is in the center of this erosion control demonstration area, has tried for years to devise means to halt the washing away of the fertile top soils mixed and deposited on Aroostook County's surface by retreating glaciers some 25,000 years ago, and preserved by forest growths until the potato-growing pioneers cleared their fields.

Plan Proves Success

Determined to end the perennial chore of filling up gullies washed out by heavy rains—and to save the waste of as much as $5,000 worth of fertilizer at a time in such washouts—Mr. Stone led a group of neighbors in 1937 in a systematic effort to find ways of conserving this valuable soil.

They consulted with erosion specialists from the United States Department of Agriculture and worked out a plan which rains, such as those this fall, have proved to be successful. The problem of preventing erosion while still avoiding accumulation of standing water in furrows which would rot the potatoes began to be solved.

Mr. Stone and his neighbors gradually set about the task of changing their farms from patchwork quilts of square fields with straight up and downhill rows to a more picturesque arrangement of terraced furrows sweeping around the curved slopes with a gentle tilt in one direction. Viewed from an airplane the country began to take on the appearance of a contour map.

Instead of rushing down straight furrows, the rain water began to flow gently along the curved rows, soaking into the ground—but not saturating it—as it went. Any overflow from the lower end of the rows trickled out into natural drainageways, on which a tough sod had been developed.

As other growers observed in the past two seasons that potatoes did not rot in the ground when hillside fields were laid out at right angles to the old plan, they began to favor the new idea—but with true Yankee caution, looked around for possible disadvantages before changing their old cultivation habits.

The effect on mechanized farm equipment, lately introduced, became a subject of discussion. The cultivators, harvesters, sprayers and other bulky machines, would be apt to tip over sideways and slip down the hills if they were run along the slopes instead of straight up and down them, they feared.

To prevent any such possibility on the steeper grades, the exponents of conservation began to make full-sized terraces—as wide as 45 feet—which made operation of even the most topheavy machines quite easy.

It was then proved that it is actually easier and cheaper to operate machinery on these winding, but level, rows than to run it straight up and down hills.

The effect of the new plan is being felt already by potato dealers many miles distant. Strongest approval expressed in the Greater Boston area comes from those operators of roadside stands on their own farms who augment supplies of home-grown vegetables by fast truck trips to other farming communities.

Expert Praises Plan

Edward A. Robbins of the Bubbling Brook Farm in Westwood is typical. Back this week from a quick trip with his five-ton truck up to the neighborhood of the Stone farm near Presque Isle, he commented on the quality of the potatoes available there—and on the lack of anxiety about possible rot or washouts after the recent heavy rains.

Mr. Robbins raises some potatoes himself—and admits very freely that they cannot come up to the quality of those produced in the Aroostook soil and climate. But this year, he declared—exhibiting toothsome-looking examples of banner size—the Presque Isle district offerings are even "bigger and better than ever."

Mr. Stone, pioneer in soil conservation work in the potato country of Maine, started work 47 years ago as a hired hand in Aroostook County at $18 a month. He now owns three potato farms in Maine and five more in the Hastings potato section of Florida where Maine seed potatoes have been widely introduced. He also owns two starch factories in Maine, using potato culls.

Many of Maine's Potatoes Are Sold for Seed

It's Harvest Time in Maine's Aroostook Potato Country

(1) A 30,000 bushel potato storage house on the George H. Stone farm at Cloverdale, near Fort Fairfield, within sight of the Canadian border.
(2) Erosion has played havoc with this one-time potato field—washing gullies in its rich top soil. It is now covered with buckwheat to be plowed under to enrich the remaining soil.
(3) George H. Stone, pioneer in soil conservation work in the Aroostook potato country.
(4) Mr. Stone's granddaughter Dorothy—also interested in potatoes.
(5) A modern harvester machine.
(6) Potato sheds at Caribou, Maine—said to be the most important potato shipping point in the world.
(7) Potato sprayer.
(8) Many Aroostook potatoes are still gathered by hand.

Labor Shortage Faced In N. H. Lumber District

BERLIN, N. H., Oct. 7—Coos County, which a few months ago had a serious unemployment and relief problem on its hands and became the first county in the State to place its financial affairs in the hands of a fiscal agent, today is absorbing its unemployed so fast that a labor shortage may exist within a few weeks.

Robert L. Clark, manager of the Berlin office of the State Employment Service, points out that last May there were 3,000 unemployed persons in the County whereas on October 1 there were less than 900 and placements are being made at the rate of 40 to 50 a day. "We have placed 700 persons in jobs during September," explains Mr. Clark, "many of these being part time workers who worked one day in a week or a month and they are now on full time. There may be a shortage of able-bodied men if this demand continues.

"And it will probably increase rather than diminish, giving rise to the hope Coos County's employment problem may be completely solved and an actual shortage of workers take its place."

Other Forces

While the increased activities of the Brown Company is the largest contributing factor, other forces contribute to the situation including the large construction job going on at Pittsburg, where the State Water Resources Board is rushing completion of its self-liquidating flood control and water conservation project.

The State of New Hampshire and the City of Berlin have joined hands financially to see that the improvement in employment conditions is continued in Coos County. The State has renewed its agreement providing the City of Berlin with $2,500,000 to engage in logging operations so that employment in the woods may be continued and the necessary material made available to the Brown Company, which needs financial assistance to carry out its logging.

Higher Wage Rate

Not only will the loan provide employment for about 3,000 during the coming logging season, cutting 250,000 cords of pulpwood needed by the Brown Company for the next 12 months, but it will provide a higher wage rate than formerly prevailed.

Under the terms of the loan, the woodsmen will be brought under Federal Wage-Hour standards and wages increases will range from 8 to approximately 18 per cent. Basic pay of 30 cents an hour will be paid for a 42-hour work week but as the men will work 54 hours a week, they will receive time and a half for 12 hours bringing their weekly wage to $18.

The daily deduction for board and lodging has been increased from 75 cents a day last year to 90 cents a day. Piece workers cutting pulpwood by the cord will receive $2.35 for rough softwood, $2.75 for rough hardwood, $3.20 for peeled softwood, and $3.70 for peeled hardwood. Approximately a third of the pulpwood to be harvested will be hardwood.

Around the Corner—

Not for Bare Feet—To the increasingly large list of Greater Bostonians receiving announcements of the Sunday hikes planned by the WPA-Metropolitan District Commission Recreation Project, went one this week, with this heading: "Nature Walk on Bees and Wasps."

WEEI Birthday—Radio listeners continued to enjoy Columbia programs through Boston's station WEEI last week without even a crackle—even though the staff of the station, one evening, was engaged in tearing down antennae towers, breaking microphones apart, and devouring the fragments.

It happened to be the fifteenth anniversary of the opening of the station, and friends had sent up a huge birthday cake decorated with models of important features of the studios and transmitter.

Quick Lunch—Startled by the sudden appearance of a prowling black bear, a fisherman up near Kennebago in Maine, the other day, threw his lunch and rod at the intruder and beat a hasty retreat. Returning gingerly a little later, according to Joseph S. Stickney of the State Fish and Game Department, he found that the bear had accepted the lunch offering and found it good to the last crumb, apparently.

What? No Badges?—The Boston Junior Association of Commerce has a plan for getting youngsters to clean up cellars as part of a fire-prevention campaign. The incentive offered is membership in a "Junior Firefighters' Association."

Boys wanting to join must write 50-word letters telling of completing of such chores as cleaning out rubbish, placing oily rags in metal containers and discarding worn electric cords. Parents have to sign the letters, certifying that the jobs have really been done.

In return, the boys will get membership cards—and some prizes for the best letters—but no badges—and what's a fireman without a badge?

Radio Cards—The complicated lip-touching, arm-waving and other signals used by control room technicians in radio studios have proved a little too much for university professors and others joining in some round tables of the air, according to WNAC officials in Boston.

To help them out a series of cards have been printed with silent admonitions such as these: "How does this affect the average listener?" "You may interrupt, you know," "Avoid statistics, if possible," "Watch rustling of notes" and "Watch coin and key jangle."

More N. E. Taxes Forecast

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 7 (AP)—New England tax officials attending their 27th annual Conference on Taxation were told yesterday by Edward Jones, tax expert for the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, that the "people of the northeast will pay more taxes in the future."

Mr. Jones gave as his reasons: Postponed taxes in the form of bonded indebtedness and the probability that welfare would continue to be "a big load."

"In the past," he said, "we have looked to real estate as one of our main sources of tax revenue. Taxes have eaten into returns of real estate so that the investors' margain has become thinner and thinner."

Mr. Jones declared that unless "we let that process go so far that values themselves are wiped out," valuations of real estate for tax purposes must be revised so that they are based on income-producing ability."

John C. Marston, Tax Commissioner of New Hampshire, was elected president of the association at the closing session. Other officers elected were: Charles J. McLaughlin, Tax Commissioner of Connecticut, Vice-President; Harold S. Lyon of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer, and an executive committee comprised of three officers and Frank H. Holley, State Tax Assessor of Maine; Edward H. Leahy, Chief of the Division of Corporations of Rhode Island, and Erwin M. Harvey, Tax Commissioner of Vermont.

Licensing of filling stations was proposde yesterday by Frank H. Holley, President of the New England State Tax Officials Association, as one way to prevent evasion of the gasoline tax laws.

Opening the conference Mr. Holley assailed the "racketeer" who blends tax-exempt kerosene with gasoline and sells the mixture as motor fuel, declaring "it is a dangerous form of tax evasion and probably more commonly practiced than any other."

Mr. Holley, who is state tax assessor for Maine, asserted in a prepared address that all state gasoline tax laws should have a provision "whereby all filling stations would be licensed."

"The Administrators," he added, "should have the right to check on receipts of and sales by filling stations, especially where deliveries are made from tank wagons which may have more than one compartment.

The practice of mixing kerosene with gasoline, Mr. Holley said, constituted a "serious menace to the State by loss of revenue; to the car owners by possible damage to his motor; and to the legitimate industry by the cutting of prices and under-selling."

Strict inspection laws, which permit the examination of motor fuel in the tanks of "every filling station at any time," asserted Mr. Holley, would curb such practices.

'Isolated America' Talks Begin at Tufts Oct. 9

"Isolated America" will be the theme of a series of six talks to be given by Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association, at the Fletcher school of law and diplomacy at Tufts College.

The first of the series, all of which are open to the public, will be given on Oct. 9, and will be on "The War Nobody Wants." The remaining lectures will be on Oct. 10, 23, 24 and Nov. 6 and 7. The lectures will be given at 8 o'clock in the Goddard Hall auditorium of the Fletcher school on the campus in Medford.

Dr. Harvey Williams Cushing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7—Dr. Harvey Williams Cushing, who passed on here today, not only was a distinguished surgeon, but a famous author as well. The public came to know him for his enthralling writings, the "Life of Sir William Osler," which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1926 and the widely read "From a Surgeon's Journal," published 10 years later.

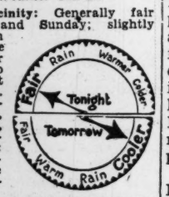
Born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869, Dr. Cushing attended both Harvard and Yale Universities. He served in the World War and for his outstanding services in the medical department he was rewarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States.

President Roosevelt twice visited Dr. Cushing's home here. The first visit was made several years ago when the President came to New Haven to receive an honorary degree from Yale. The other occasion was during a campaign automobile tour through Connecticut. Dr. Cushing was the father-in-law of James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 50's; gentle to moderate northwest and westerly winds.



Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair today and tomorrow with little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds over north portion, and gentle northwest winds becoming variable over south portion; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	58	New Orleans	72	
Chicago	57	53	New York	63	60
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	74	63
Helena	31	31	Philadelphia	63	59
Kansas City	77	75	St. Louis	67	66
Los Angeles	55	55	San Francisco	55	54
Miami	73	69	Washington	56	53
Minneapolis	53	52			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. Oct. 7.
B—Minimum, Oct. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:47 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 6:29 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 6:50 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Monday, 7:30 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:38 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:36 p. m.

Refugees Tell of Foiling British Fleet on German Ship

A pair of American students, who had won scholarships at the University of Berlin, stepped back on American soil today from the gangplank of the American Scantic Line's Scanpenn. They had spent most of the past 54 days on the water—including a run through the British North Sea blockade on a German freighter. They were Lawrence T. McCarthy of Somerville, Mass., and M. C. Wicht of Hattiesburg, Miss.

"It was a miracle how the German Captain got through the blockade," said Mr. McCarthy, explaining that when war was declared while they were in mid-Atlantic on the way to Germany, part of the ship was painted dark grey and a Danish flag was flown.

"We were forbidden to listen to the radio and for three nights I slept with all my clothes on and wore a life preserver," he continued. "The crew appeared resigned to the war and said little, although the Chief Officer told me they would blow up the ship if they were spotted by a British submarine."

The two students, who were put ashore from the German vessel at Bergen, Norway, eventually, were among 233 other Americans and 27 aliens who boarded the Scanpenn at various Baltic and Scandinavian ports.

Included in the passenger list were 14 Rabbis from Warsaw and 75 Mormon missionaries.

Mrs. Martha Toronto of Salt Lake City, Utah, wife of a missionary who has been serving in Czechoslovakia, reported her impression that the Czechs resented German domination. "A rebellion is likely there during this war," she declared.

Designed to carry 72 passengers, the Scanpenn was crowded by people who were glad to accept "dormitory" accommodations set up specially for the emergency, in the social hall, dining room and even in cargo space where curtains were stretched along the 'tween deck section and portable bunks installed.

The Scanpenn, which tied up at the Boston & Albany Pier 3, East Boston, where the Donald McKay docked on Sept. 27, came from Oslo, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Bergen. A special train was ready, on the pier, to take most of the passengers direct to New York.

Operators of both the Scanpenn and the Donald McKay—Moore-McCormack Lines—point out today that the American Scantic Line has already brought back to this country several capacity lists of refugees, and that this is the second disembarkation at Boston. Four other vessels are due to bring additional passengers to this country.

Fire in Providence Freight Terminal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (AP)—A three-alarm fire at daybreak today caused heavy loss in merchandise, trucks and trailers at the McCarthy and Adley Truck Companies' freight terminal here, one of the largest in the world.

Heat from the torch of a mechanic, who was welding a truck fender, exploded the truck's gas tank, spraying flames over a wide area, and setting fire to a large section of the terminal. No one was injured as drivers drove at least 20 trucks from danger, and saved some freight.

Thousands of dollars in merchandise on the loading platform were destroyed. At least two trucks and five large trailer vans were burned inside the building, and two outside which could not be moved in time were destroyed.

Sections of the roof and one wall caved in as the glow from the flames could be seen two miles away. Charles J. Murphy of Brockton, night dispatcher, said he thought not many trucks were left in the building but said damage to freight would be "plenty."

Firemen controlled the flames within half an hour.

Hearings on Milk Prices Scheduled

Two milk price hearings affecting Massachusetts producers were announced last night. The Department of Agriculture set Oct. 7 for a public hearing in Lowell to consider price increases and revision of Federal-State orders regulating handling of milk in the Lowell-Lawrence marketing area.

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board set Oct. 11 for a public hearing in the State House to discuss "advisability or necessity" of a change in resale cream prices and "provision for prices at which milk beverages, so called, shall be sold."

Prices changes in the Lowell-Lawrence marketing area have been proposed by the New England Milk Producers' Association because of poor pasture conditions, shortened hay crops and rising feed prices, it was explained.

Larger Flight Class At Harvard Sought

Prof. J. D. Den Hartog of the Committee on Flight Instruction has asked permission of the Civil Aeronautics Authority to increase from 50 to 100 Harvard's enrollment in its new training course for pilots, it was learned today. This action was made necessary by the great interest shown in the course by undergraduates and its resulting over-application.

About 100 of those who "signed up" were unable to pass the rigid physical examination, and only a small percentage of those who did pass were sufficiently well prepared in other respects to be accepted. Even so, the number of completely eligible men was so great as to make necessary the special request to Washington.

Women's Missionary Society Meets

When faced with a crisis, act.

This was Jesus' advice to his disciples on his Resurrection nearly 2,000 years ago, and it still applies today, Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, told the National Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church today at the service he conducted following a general organization meeting at the Copley Methodist Episcopal church.

"There is always optimism if you go back into history," he said. "Over and over again, good has made progress.

"Jesus' appeal to his disciples was on the basis of their personal experience and friendship for him. We today, too, must go back to that. And, lastly, was his command to his disciples to act: "Go ye into all the world. Preach the Gospel."

Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, president of the society, presided over today's session. Groups in education were held at the Hotel Vendome from 9:15 to 10:15 o'clock this morning, led by Mrs. Dan B. Brummitt, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Mildred Knight, Madison, N. J.; Mrs. Cora Downs Stevens, Canaan, Conn., and Mrs. Austin Prynn, Pittston, Pa. Tonight Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam will speak at the church at 8 o'clock on "One Increasing Purpose."

Bishop Ernest G. Richardson of the Philadelphia area will preach tomorrow morning's sermon at 11 o'clock. The conference, which began Wednesday, will last through Monday afternoon. About 1,000 are in attendance, including 200 delegates from all parts of the country.

Babson Library To Be Dedicated

Babson Institute's new $200,000 Georgian Library on the campus at Wellesley Hills will be dedicated Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2:30 p. m., it was announced today by Carl D. Smith, President.

Dr. Howard James Savage, secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will give the dedicatory address. Mrs. Roger W. Babson will return from Japan to present the Newton Room, paneled with the wainscoting from the original room of the London home in which Sir Isaac Newton worked, together with her collection of his writings, said to be the largest, most complete and most valuable outside of England.

Others on the program will be Dr. Smith, who will present the Carlton M. Smith Room, for browsing, in memory of his son; Ralph C. Henry of Boston, architect for the library, who will present the keys, and the Rev. Carl M. Gates of the Wellesley Hills Congregational Church, who will give the dedicatory prayer. Dr. George W. Coleman, President Emeritus, will preside. A tour of the library will follow the dedication exercises, to which the public is invited.

Shrinkage Reported In Benefits Demands

New claims and payments for unemployment benefits fell off last week in Massachusetts, the State Division of Unemployment Compensation has announced.

Payments to jobless totaled $330,124 as compared with $349,072 in the previous week, and only 7,399 new applications were filed, about 700 fewer than two weeks ago.

Brockton was the only office to report a sizeable increase in claims, the division announced. Boston, Milford, and Webster reported a "falling off."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gilmore. 8:30. cis Lederer and Magalo Gilmoe. 8:30. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Moving to the Colonial for a third week on Monday, Oct. 9)

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Westcott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

R. K. O. Boston—
"Behind Prison Gates," with Brian Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 10, 7:15, 10:35. Also "Sky Patrol," with John Trent. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. Stage: Gus Van, Gene Sheldon, Mann, Dupree and Lee Helen Honan and Three Arnolds. 12, 3:10, 6:25, 9:25.

Exeter—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Ballerina," with Jannie Charrat and Mia Slavenska. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," starring R. Donat and Greer Garson. 2:45, 5:50, 8:50. Also "Wolf Call." 1:45, 4:45, 7.

Coolidge Corner—
Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly in "Frontier Marshall." 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Jones Family in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village—
"Indianapolis Speedway," with Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "It Could Happen to You." 2:10, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"England's Navy—Will It Win the War?" "The Giant of Norway," Donald Duck & Pluto in "The Beach Picnic." Robert Benchley's "How to Watch a Football Game," "Men of Steel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell, Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and James Ellison. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Mr. Wong in Chinatown," with Boris Karloff. 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Uptown—
"These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres. 1:35, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Lady of the Tropics," featuring Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "$1000 a Touchdown." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"What a Life," starring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Fenway: 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Wuthering Heights," Merle Oberon. Also "It's a Wonderful World," with James Stewart and Claudet Colbert.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

University—
Spencer Tracy in "Stanley and Livingstone." 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Night Work," with Mary Boland. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Repertory—
"On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family.

Tremont—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda and Alice Brady. Also Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene. Also "The Joy of Living," featuring Irene Dunne.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Four Feathers," featuring Ralph Richardson, John Clements and C. Aubrey Smith. Also Walt Disney Revue, featuring "Ferdinand the Bull." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Court—
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway
Concert by Gladys Gleason, pianist; Mae Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, accompanist, 2.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Cambridge Seeking Delay On Housing Till Voters Speak

Cambridge, facing a referendum on the issue of housing, awaits word from Washington as to whether a grant for a proposed housing project would be extended until after the municipal election of Nov. 6. The $4,500,000 earmarked for the Cambridge project was scheduled to be withdrawn, if construction were not started. Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville wired the U. S. Housing Authority asking that the project be extended until the referendum is held and Cambridge decides whether or not it favors the USHA program.

For the past year, housing has been an important issue in Cambridge. Last January, the City Council approved the Federal aid project, but Mayor John W. Lyons refused to sign the contract, declaring that public opinion was opposed to the idea. At a meeting of the Council Tuesday evening, an order was passed, with Mayor Lyons' approval, placing a referendum on the issue on the ballot at the regular city election, Nov. 6. It reads as follows:

"Shall the City of Cambridge allow new Federal Housing projects to be constructed in this city?"

Cambridge already has a Federal housing unit, Newtowne Court, built under PWA before the present Housing Administration was set up.

Mothers Organize Against Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7—Uniting behind the slogan: "We want our boys to live, to work, to play; not to rest in peace on foreign soil," several hundred mothers of sons of war age participated here in the formation of a national campaign to keep America out of Europe's war.

The meeting aroused co-operation of extraordinary proportions. Polish, German, French, and English mothers assembled, all eager that their boys should not be compelled to make military sacrifices.

Mrs. Arthur Lynn, wife of an official of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has a son at Dartmouth College, launched the movement which culminated in the mass meeting and organization. She was elected President.

The organization will be called "Mothers of Americans Sons."

Other officers are: Vice-President, Mrs. Albert G. Rivett; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert Miller of Longmeadow; Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joseph E. Kerigan; Treasurer, Mrs. Edgar Davis. Mrs. Rivett is a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Council of Parent-Teacher Associations.

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Reply to Critics Of Tax Analysis Made by Tobin

Replying to criticism of the tax folder he mailed 113,000 Boston taxpayers this year, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston defended his analysis of the tax rate in a statement made public this week.

In the folder, which accompanied tax bills, the Mayor had listed $4.85 out of every $39.90 as going to the State. Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, subsequently criticized this statement by saying it included all the money which Boston pays to the Commonwealth, but failed to include full recognition of the funds transferred back to Boston by the Commonwealth.

Mayor Tobin's statement said: ". . . Some question has been raised as to the accuracy of the figure of $4.85 as being a true reflection of the State tax burden on our City. In order to clear up any misunderstanding . . . the figure of $4.85 listed in the table under the broad heading of 'State Tax' might be more clearly listed as follows:

State tax proper	$2.10
Metropolitan assesments and Boston Elevated deficit, etc.	1.70
Deficit on the 1938 State tax assessment	1.05
	$4.85

"As can be readily seen from the above figures, the State assessment on the City not only includes the amount which Boston contributes for ordinary State expenses, and the amount which Boston pays over to the State for Boston's share of Metropolitan District assessments and Boston Elevated deficit, etc.; but it also includes, this year, an item of $1.05 which must come out of every $39.90 raised by taxation in our City to pay off a deficit in the State Government expenses incurred by a prior State Administration in 1938 . . ."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month: These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Burlington—Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Morize to Stay in France

Andre Morize, professor of French literature at Harvard University, will remain in France this year as an officer of the Ministry of Propaganda it was learned today. The well-known French lecturer, who had been missing for several weeks, is said to have wired the department of modern languages a few days ago asking for a year's leave of absence.

Starting Early on a Musical Career

By a Staff Photographer

Madeleine Artierés

Who has won a solfeggio scholarship at the Longy School of Music

Child Is Winner Of Scholarship At Longy School

Madeleine Andrée Artieres is a little girl eight years old who lives with her mother and her daddy and her big sister in a little brown house at 9 White Place in Brookline, and she has just been awarded a scholarship for solfeggio (a system for voice training) at the Longy School of Music.

Madeleine's father is Louis Artieres, who plays the viola with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. But Madeleine's father is busy most of the time, and so it has been Madeleine's mother who has superintended Madeleine's music.

Madeleine came dancing in from school, and greeted the writer with a big smile. Madeleine has brown eyes and brown hair, and her face is round and rosy.

"Music?" she said, when the reporter asked her about her interest in it. "Oh, yes! I love it!" Madeleine looked so happy as she spoke.

Madeleine has been dancing three or four years.

"She does the toe dancing and acrobatic dancing, too," her mother said.

Madeleine studied solfeggio last year, and now she is developing her music on the piano. She likes to sing.

"They sing at my school," she says.

Madeleine doesn't like games very much.

"But I love field hockey and ice-skating," she smiled.

Madeleine is a fourth-grade pupil at the Pierce School.

Does she like to draw?

"I love it," she smiled. "We painted today at our school. We have everything at our school."

All-American Concert

The Arts in Boston

The second program of the pair by which the Boston Symphony Orchestra is this week paying tribute to the American composer, was given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon with Dr. Koussevitsky conducting. Abram Chasins was the piano soloist. The program included American Festival Overture (1939) (first performance), William Schuman; Concerto in F, for Piano and Orchestra, George Gershwin; Symphony No. 2 in E minor (in one movement), Roy Harris; Symphony No. 2 in E minor, Randall Thompson.

Through circumstance unforeseen New England in general and Bostonians in particular are now the richer, artistically for having participated in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's tribute to the American composer. It was fitting that the orchestra should devote its time and talent to such an enterprise. Dr. Koussevitsky, as has been stated in the press upon numerous occasions, has been a staunch and sympathetic friend of the American composer. Of the 123 works by Americans, which Dr. Koussevitsky has conducted during the past 15 years, almost 50 per cent have been given their first public performances, a notable record.

The pair of programs constituting this brief festival have been arranged somewhat in chronological order; the older composers at the first on Wednesday night, the younger ones at the second yesterday afternoon.

The older men had not broken entirely with the good old-fashioned melodic line, although they were in some instances, clever enough to have utilized what is now termed "the modern idiom." The younger men, however, appear to shout themselves hoarse in vociferous declarations of "America for Americans," and the din is often rather terrific, as in William Schuman's Overture, a work very frankly written, in which the composer endeavors to give us his honest reaction to present day American sporting life. The work was composed last summer, according to a program note, especially for these concerts of American music by this orchestra; and for the purpose it is adequate. It was given a brilliant performance.

A brilliant performance also distinguished the Gershwin opus. Marked as it is, with frequent entrances from the percussion section, the mild protestations of the Abbe Liszt in defense of his own use of the genteel triangle must have occasioned indulgent amusement in the thoughts of the listener. Mr. Chasins gave a spirited performance for which he received an ovation.

Applause was also accorded the symphony by Roy Harris, as well as a warm welcome for the composer himself; but it was Randall Thompson's symphony which brought the cheers. The work is rhythmic and at times percussive, yet by adroit orchestration the composer sounds the trumpet of the newer idiom without becoming banal. He also manages to fuse the old with the new. He has not yet perfected his technique, but he reveals a vision. Whereas for some, the "big city" and its turmoil represent America, Mr. Thompson looks about him and discovers an America, which is both imaginative and contemplative, and he is not reluctant to give a picture of what he sees. Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra placed Mr. Thompson in their debt. They have also placed a widely diversified public in their debt for a pair of stimulating programs. G. M. S.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Oklahoma - Northwestern game	Minnesota - Nebraska football game	Oklahoma - Northwestern football game	Oklahoma - Northwestern football game	Sport reports
5:15				Sport reports
5:30 Mayfair Orchestra.	War news; talk	Jackson Teagarden's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Mayfair Orchestra.	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.		Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"...	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Air Corps talk	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous..	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Music; war news...		Dramatization	Football results	"A Song Is Born"
7:00 **People's Platform: informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Sport reports	"A Song Is Born"
7:15	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 L. Noble's Orchestra	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	Swing Session	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 Business Women ..	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 'Bluegrass Varieties'	Bob Hardy's Orchestra..	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Peace for America":	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:15 'Bluegrass Varieties'	Bob Hardy's Orchestra..	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Raymond Kelly	"Sing Song Time"
8:30 "Let's Join the	"Brent House"; dra-	"Stop Me If You've	City and County Em-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Band"; news	matic series	Heard This One"	ployees' Convention	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Radio Censorship in	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**"Pages From the Classical Album"**
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Europe"; talks	"Sons of the Pioneers"	
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Dance Orchestra	
10:00 Serenade"	War news; Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.; vocalist	"Symphonic Strings"	News Service
10:15 Musicale			News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Arch Obeler's Plays:	Helen Keller, talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Happy Year"	Helen Keller, talk	Darrel Calker's Orch.
11:00 **Senator Wagner**	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Rev. E. M. Curran.	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Mitchell Ayres' Or.	News Summary; Les	NBC Dance Music	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	California Ramblers
11:45 Mitchell Ayres' Or.	Brown's Orchestra	NBC Dance Music	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 European news	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	"Church of the Air"
9:15 Salvation Army	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"		"Church of the Air"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra		Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Diversion Without Exertion"	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Morning Musicale: A.	Barry McKinley, songs.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games".	Kirilloff, director	The Kidoodlers	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 War news; "News	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 and Rhythm"	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Major Bowes' Capi-	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 tol Family	quartet	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	**Music Hall: World**	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Gems of Melody"	**premiere of Eugene**	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Zador's new opera,**	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir.	**"Columbus"**	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Waterloo Junction":	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	dramatic sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	World Series Baseball	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; music; Dr.	"Festival of Music": vo-	News Service	Game: N. Y. Yankees	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Edward Lucas, talk	calist; orchestra	"Variations"	vs. Cincinnati Reds	Portuguese Hour
2:00 **"Democracy in Action": drama**	Continental Varieties	"Music for Moderns"	World Series Baseball	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Dramatization	Continental Varieties	"Music for Moderns"	Game: New York Yan-	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Going South" with	"Treasure Trails of	**University of Chicago**	kees vs. Cincinnati	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Clyde Barrie	Song"	**Round Table**	Reds	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 **"So—You Think**	"Melodies for Milady"	Roy Shield Revue	World Series Baseball	"Friends of Mine"
3:15 **You Know Music"**	"Bookman's Notebook"	Roy Shield Revue	Game: New York Yan-	Irish Minstrels
3:30 **in joint program**	News; "Your Station"	**News from Europe**	kees vs. Cincinnati	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 **with the Columbia**	Sid Reinherz, pianist	"Chats About Dogs"	Reds	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **Broadcasting Sym-**	"Sunday Vespers"	"Hall of Fun"; variety	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15 **phony Orchestra**	"Sunday Vespers"	program	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30 The Chicagoans	"Tapestry Musicale"; or-	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Speakers and music
4:45 Chicagoans; news	chestra	tization	Religious Hour	Speakers and music
5:00 "Hobby Lobby":	"Three Cheers"; vocal.	Vocalists; orchestra	Drama and music	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	News Service	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Drama and music	Young People's Church
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Paul Wing's Spelling	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 the Lads	**ditions of the Air**	Bee	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	Studio program	"Musical Steelmakers":	News Service
6:15 **dramatization**	Religious program	Soprano and organ	variety program	"Sundown Serenade"
6:30 **"Gateway to Holly-**	"Grouch Club": com-	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dramatization
6:45 **wood": variety**	edy; vocalist; orchestra	Popular music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 The War This Week	"Popular Classics": so-	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	"Ambassadors of Song"
7:15 The War This Week	prano and orch.; news	**comedy; orchestra**	"Design for Melody"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney":	Count Basie's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 ter: variety	**dramatic sketch**	Count Basie's Orchestra	Stan Lomax, sports	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00 **Playhouse: Orson**	NBC Orchestra; Alfred	Don Ameche; Nelson	**American Forum of the**	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15 **Welles and Paul-**	**Wallenstein, conductor**	Eddy; Edgar Bergen;	**Air: Senators Schwel-**	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30 **ette Goddard in**	NBC Orchestra; Alfred	Chas. Laughton; Bar-	**lenbach and Overton on**	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45 **"Algiers"**	**Wallenstein, conductor**	bara Jo Allen; orch.	**"Neutrality"**	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00 **Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15 **Hour; Symphony**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30 **Or.; Charles**	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45 **Thomas, baritone**	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 "Varieties": music	War news; "Voice of	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:15 "Varieties": music	Hawaii"	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Primrose String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ recital	"Cheerio"; talk; music	recital	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classi-
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Concert Orchestra	cal Album"
11:15 Tommy Tucker's Or.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Jack Jenny's Orchestra.	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30 Teddy Powell's Or.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Jenny's Orchestra.	cal Album"
11:45 Teddy Powell's Or.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Van Alexander's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 News Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Sally's Sallies"	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neill's"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Voice of Experience"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Ellen Randolph	"Accordiana"	**World Series Baseball**	cal Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	"George and Dixie":	**Game: N. Y. Yankees**	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	**vs. Cincinnati Reds**	cal Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	**World Series Baseball**	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatization	ing": dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Game: New York Yan-**	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	**kees vs. Cincinnati**	Organ recital
2:45 "My Son and I"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Hymns of All Churches	**Reds**	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	**World Series Baseball**	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Game: New York Yan-**	Sport reports
3:30 War news; "Poetic	"Song Sweets"	"Pepper Young's Family"	**kees vs. Cincinnati**	Sport reports
3:45 Strings"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	**Reds**	Sport reports
4:00 "The Handy Man"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Melody Weavers"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Wayne West, songs	Sport reports
4:45 Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Jackson Teagarden's Or-	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	chestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Irene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; Fire talk	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Network program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery"	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune-Up Time":	**"Adventures of Sherlock**	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Fire Prevention Week
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	**Holmes"**	Lou; songs; orchestra	"20th Century Music"	Vocalists
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks; so-	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Ruth Catlin; F. Powers
9:00 **Theater: David**	Army Recruiting Progr'm	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Niven and Irene**	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 **Dunne in "The**	"Harvey and Dell"	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Author, Author"; lit-	**"Pages From the Classical Album"**
9:45 **Sisters"**	"Cafe Rouge"	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	California Ramblers
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Chicago Cubs-White Sox	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	City Series	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orch.	Chicago Cubs-White Sox	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Music You Want; news	Al Donahue's Orch.	City Series	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 9

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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WOLFEBORO, N. H.

On Your Feet a Lot?
then read this:

If it's necessary for you to be on your feet a lot each day . . . walking or standing . . . it's vital that your shoes fit perfectly. These lightweight Cantilevers give you perfect, custom-like fit . . . they cushion your feet in comfort. Try on a pair today. See how wonderful they feel...how truly smart they look! Other styles $6.75 to $10.75.

Smith CANTILEVER Shoes

$8.75

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Between West St. and Temple Place
BOSTON

The Art of Modern Clothes

IF you were to ask us point-blank for an answer in three words—it would be:—Style, Service, Fit.

Of course it takes the old technique and slow process of handwork to give clothes their smooth finish and modern touch and there's no simple or easy way to carry it through.

As for ourselves Scott & Company stand as the pioneers of this process of modern service—and truly fine clothing—hence our label carries so potential an influence.

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Young Men's $37 to $50

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336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

Filene's
BOSTON

—for all the news that's smart to print in women's dresses.

WOMEN, are you looking for a VERY important BLACK dress?

The dress with the
GALYAC BOWS

Black made alive!, by sleek flat fur bows that gleam like satin. The fabric is dull rich mossy rayon crepe. Basically simple, yet every line a caress of flattery to your figure. Not a gaudy dress, not a dress you'll tire of, but a dress that will look distinctive as often as you wear it. Sizes 16 to 44, $29.95

Other important black dresses, $25 to $49.95 in the
WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP, SIXTH FLOOR
ALSO ON SALE IN FILENE'S, WELLESLEY

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SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1939.
State of Massachusetts } ss.
County of Suffolk

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fred M. Lamson, Albert F. Gilmore, Francis L. Jandron, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they are the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, of The Christian Science Monitor, and that the following is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Editor: The Editorial Board (Paul S. Deland, J. Roscoe Drummond, Roland R. Harrison, Frank L. Perrin, Donovan M. Richardson) 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Executive Editor: J. Roscoe Drummond, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Business Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society: Roland R. Harrison, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

2. That the owner is:
The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Fred M. Lamson, Albert F. Gilmore, Francis L. Jandron } Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders, and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiants' full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and these affiants have no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by them.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above is 130,971.

FRED M. LAMSON
ALBERT F. GILMORE
FRANCIS L. JANDRON

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1939.
HERBERT T. STANGER
(My commission expires July 29, 1943.)

Changes Slight in New Auto Insurance Rates

Changes in Massachusetts automobile compulsory liability insurance rates for 1940, for the most part slight, favor owners of heavy motorcars who will receive a reduction in premium rates while possessors of light and medium weight motorcars will have a rate increase, according to a tentative schedule released last night by State Insurance Commissioner Francis F. J. Harrington.

This slight change in rates is due to the decision of the Commissioner to abolish the method of establishing separate rate schedules for different types of automobiles in favor of a single insurance premium for all sizes within a particular territory — these territories again being divided into 15 areas with varying rates in each.

Light and medium car owners will have an increase of from 15 to 55 cents while those owning heavy automobiles will have an average reduction of about $2.50.

"I have decided that the general level of the annual premium charges need not be changed," the Commissioner said.

"It has been necessary to recognize, however, that rates in some cities and towns where there has been a marked change should be decreased or increased. The premium adjustments required for this change are very slight."

Commissioner Harrington has ordered an increase in rates for all car owners who register after May 1. For those registering automobiles after July 1, however, will be required to pay a much higher premium or about 70 per cent of the total charge as against last year's 60 per cent. The Massachusetts automobile insurance rates follow:

The New Rates

City or town	1939 Light	Rates Heavy	1940 Rates
Abington	$28.75	$30.80	$29.00
Acton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Acushnet	21.75	25.50	25.80
Adams	17.10	20.05	17.30
Agawam	25.55	27.30	29.00
Alford	17.10	20.05	17.30
Amesbury	21.75	25.50	22.10
Amherst	25.55	27.30	22.10
Andover	17.10	20.05	17.30
Arlington	33.80	36.15	34.00
Ashburnham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Ashby	17.10	20.05	17.30
Ashfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Ashland	28.75	30.80	25.80
Athol	17.10	20.05	17.30
ATTLEBORO	17.10	20.05	17.30
Auburn	33.80	36.15	34.00
Avon	33.80	36.15	37.40
Ayer	21.75	25.50	22.10
Barnstable	21.75	25.50	22.10
Barre	17.10	20.05	19.40
Becket	17.10	20.05	17.30
Bedford	21.75	25.50	25.80
Belchertown	25.55	27.30	25.80
Bellingham	17.10	20.05	19.40
Belmont	28.75	30.80	29.00
Berkley	17.10	20.05	17.30
Berlin	21.75	25.50	22.10
Bernardston	17.10	20.05	17.30
BEVERLY	25.55	27.30	25.80
Billerica	37.10	39.65	37.40
Blackstone	17.10	20.05	17.30
Blandford	17.10	20.05	17.30
Bolton	17.10	20.05	17.30
BOSTON	53.25	57.00	53.70
Bourne	21.75	25.50	19.40
Boxboro	17.10	20.05	17.30
Boxford	17.10	20.05	17.30
Boylston	25.55	27.30	25.80
Braintree	31.00	33.15	31.20
Brewster	17.10	20.05	17.30
Bridgewater	28.75	30.80	31.20
Brimfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
BROCKTON	33.80	36.15	34.00
Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Brookline	41.25	44.10	41.80
Buckland	17.10	20.05	17.30
Burlington	43.10	46.10	43.40
CAMBRIDGE	43.10	46.10	43.40
Canton	31.00	33.15	31.20
Carlisle	25.55	27.30	29.00
Carver	21.75	25.50	22.10
Charlemont	17.10	20.05	17.30
Charlton	17.10	20.05	19.40
Chatham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Chelmsford	25.55	27.30	25.80
CHELSEA	62.10	66.40	70.90
Cheshire	17.10	20.05	17.30
Chester	17.10	20.05	17.30
Chesterfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
CHICOPEE	31.00	33.15	31.20
Chilmark	17.10	20.05	17.30
Clarksburg	17.10	20.05	17.30
Clinton	37.10	39.65	37.40
Cohasset	31.00	33.15	34.00
Colrain	17.10	20.05	17.30
Concord	25.55	27.30	26.80
Conway	17.10	20.05	17.30
Cummington	17.10	20.05	17.30
Dalton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Danvers	21.75	25.50	22.10
Dartmouth	17.10	20.05	17.30
Dedham	37.10	39.65	37.40
Deerfield	17.10	20.05	19.40
Dennis	17.10	20.05	17.30
Dighton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Douglas	25.55	27.30	25.80
Dover	28.75	30.80	25.80
Dracut	31.00	33.15	34.00
Dudley	25.55	27.30	22.10
Dunstable	17.10	20.05	17.30
Duxbury	21.75	25.50	19.40
E. Bridgewater	21.75	25.50	22.10
E. Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
E. Longmeadow	25.55	27.30	25.80
Eastham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Easthampton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Easton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Edgartown	17.10	20.05	17.30
Egremont	17.10	20.05	17.30
Erving	17.10	20.05	17.30
Essex	17.10	20.05	17.30
EVERETT	46.60	49.85	47.00
Fairhaven	17.10	20.05	17.30
FALL RIVER	31.00	33.15	31.20
Falmouth	21.75	25.50	22.10
FITCHBURG	25.55	27.30	25.80
Florida	17.10	20.05	17.30
Foxboro	17.10	20.05	19.40
Framingham	31.00	33.15	31.20
Franklin	31.00	33.15	31.20
Freetown	17.10	20.05	17.30
GARDNER	21.75	25.50	22.10
Gay Head	17.10	20.05	17.30
Georgetown	17.10	20.05	17.30
Gill	17.10	20.05	17.30
GLOUCESTER	25.55	27.30	25.80
Goshen	17.10	20.05	17.30
Gosnold	17.10	20.05	17.30
Grafton	25.55	27.30	25.80
Granby	17.10	20.05	17.30
Granville	17.10	20.05	17.30
Great Barrington	17.10	20.05	17.30
Greenfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Groton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Groveland	25.55	27.30	25.80
Hadley	17.10	20.05	17.30
Halifax	21.75	25.50	25.80
Hamilton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Hampden	17.10	20.05	17.30
Hancock	17.10	20.05	17.30
Hanover	21.75	25.50	25.80
Hanson	21.75	25.50	22.10
Hardwick	17.10	20.05	17.30
Harvard	17.10	20.05	17.30
Harwich	17.10	20.05	17.30
Hatfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
HAVERHILL	28.75	30.80	29.00
Hawley	17.10	20.05	17.30
Heath	17.10	20.05	17.30
Hingham	28.75	30.80	29.00
Hinsdale	17.10	20.05	17.30
Holbrook	33.80	36.15	34.00
Holden	17.10	20.05	17.30
Holland	17.10	20.05	17.30
Holliston	25.55	27.30	25.80
HOLYOKE	31.00	33.15	31.20
Hopedale	17.10	20.05	17.30
Hopkinton	28.75	30.80	29.00
Hubbardston	17.10	20.05	17.30
Hudson	28.75	30.80	31.20
Hull	37.10	39.65	37.40
Huntington	17.10	20.05	17.30
Ipswich	25.55	27.30	25.80
Kingston	21.75	25.50	22.10
Lakeville	21.75	25.50	19.40
Lancaster	17.10	20.05	17.30
Lanesboro	17.10	20.05	17.30
LAWRENCE	28.75	30.80	29.00
Hadley	17.10	20.05	17.30
Leicester	25.55	27.30	25.80
Lenox	17.10	20.05	17.30
LEOMINSTER	25.55	27.30	25.80
Leverett	17.10	20.05	17.30
Lexington	31.00	33.15	31.20
Leyden	17.10	20.05	17.30
Lincoln	17.10	20.05	17.30
Littleton	21.75	25.50	22.10
Longmeadow	25.55	27.30	22.10
LOWELL	33.80	36.15	34.00
Ludlow	28.75	30.80	29.00
Lunenburg	17.10	20.05	17.30
LYNN	37.10	39.65	37.40
Lynnfield	25.55	27.30	29.00
MALDEN	43.10	46.10	43.40
Manchester	17.10	20.05	17.30
Mansfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Marblehead	17.10	20.05	17.30
Marion	21.75	25.50	19.40
MARLBORO	28.75	30.80	31.20
Marshfield	21.75	25.50	22.10
Mashpee	21.75	25.50	19.40
Mattapoisett	21.75	25.50	19.40
Maynard	28.75	30.80	29.00
Medfield	25.55	27.30	29.00
MEDFORD	37.10	39.65	41.80
Medway	33.80	36.15	37.40
MELROSE	28.75	30.80	29.00
Mendon	17.10	20.05	17.30
Merrimac	17.10	20.05	19.40
Methuen	25.55	27.30	22.10
Middleboro	21.75	25.50	22.10
Middlefield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Middleton	28.75	30.80	31.20
Milford	33.80	36.15	34.00
Millbury	25.55	27.30	22.10
Millis	28.75	30.80	25.80
Millville	17.10	20.05	17.30
Milton	31.00	33.15	31.20
Munroe	17.10	20.05	17.30
Monson	17.10	20.05	17.30
Montague	17.10	20.05	17.30
Monterey	17.10	20.05	17.30
Montgomery	17.10	20.05	17.30
Mt. Washington	17.10	20.05	17.30
Nahant	31.00	33.15	31.20
Nantucket	17.10	20.05	17.30
Natick	31.00	33.15	31.20
Needham	31.00	33.15	31.20
New Ashford	17.10	20.05	17.30
NEW BEDFORD	25.55	27.30	25.80
New Braintree	17.10	20.05	17.30
New Marlboro	17.10	20.05	17.30
New Salem	17.10	20.05	17.30
Newbury	17.10	20.05	17.30
NEWBURYPORT	25.55	27.30	25.80
NEWTON	28.75	30.80	29.0
Norfolk	21.75	25.50	25.80
N. ADAMS	17.10	20.05	17.30
North Andover	17.10	20.05	17.30
North Attleboro	17.10	20.05	17.30
No. Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
North Reading	28.75	30.80	25.80
NORTHAMPTON	19.10	22.35	19.40
Northboro	17.10	20.05	17.30
Northbridge	25.55	27.30	25.80
Northfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Norton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Norwell	21.75	25.50	22.10
Norwood	37.10	39.65	37.40
Oak Bluffs	17.10	20.05	17.30
Oakham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Orange	17.10	20.05	17.30
Orleans	17.10	20.05	17.30
Otis	17.10	20.05	17.30
Oxford	31.00	33.15	34.00
Palmer	17.10	20.05	19.40
Paxton	17.10	20.05	17.30
PEABODY	37.10	39.65	37.40
Pelham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Pembroke	21.75	25.50	22.10
Pepperel	17.10	20.05	17.30
Peru	17.10	20.05	17.30
Petersham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Phillipston	17.10	20.05	17.30
PITTSFIELD	19.10	22.35	19.40
Plainfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Plainville	17.10	20.05	17.30
Plymouth	21.75	25.50	22.10
Plympton	21.75	25.50	22.10
Princeton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Provincetown	17.10	20.05	17.30
QUINCY	35.90	38.40	36.10
Randolph	33.80	36.15	34.00
Raynham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Reading	31.00	33.15	31.20
Rehoboth	17.10	20.05	17.30
REVERE	53.25	57.00	53.70
Richmond	17.10	20.05	17.30
Rochester	21.75	25.50	19.40
Rockland	25.55	27.30	25.80
Rockport	17.10	20.05	17.30
Rowe	17.10	20.05	17.30
Rowley	17.10	20.05	17.30
Royalston	17.10	20.05	17.30
Russell	17.10	20.05	17.30
Rutland	17.10	20.05	19.40
SALEM	31.00	33.15	31.20
Salisbury	28.75	30.80	29.00
Sandisfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Sandwich	21.75	25.50	19.40
Saugus	37.10	39.65	37.40
Savoy	17.10	20.05	17.30
Scituate	31.00	33.15	29.00
Seekonk	17.10	20.05	17.30
Sharon	28.75	30.80	29.00
Sheffield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Shelburne	17.10	20.05	17.30
Sherborn	17.10	20.05	17.30
Shirley	17.10	20.05	17.30
Shrewsbury	31.00	33.15	31.20
Shutesbury	17.10	20.05	17.30
Somerset	28.75	30.80	25.80
SOMERVILLE	43.10	46.10	43.40
South Hadley	21.75	25.50	22.10
Southampton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Southboro	25.55	27.30	29.00
Southbridge	17.10	20.05	17.30
Southwick	17.10	20.05	17.30
Spencer	17.10	20.05	17.30
SPRINGFIELD	31.95	34.15	32.20
Sterling	17.10	20.05	17.30
Stockbridge	17.10	20.05	17.30
Stoneham	37.10	39.65	37.40
Stoughton	31.00	33.15	31.20
Stow	25.55	27.30	25.80
Sturbridge	17.10	20.05	17.30
Sudbury	25.55	27.30	25.80
Sunderland	17.10	20.05	17.30
Sutton	21.75	25.50	19.40
Swampscott	25.55	27.30	29.00
Swansea	17.10	20.05	19.40
TAUNTON	19.10	22.35	19.40
Templeton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Tewksbury	32.80	36.15	37.40
Tisbury	17.10	20.05	17.30
Tolland	17.10	20.05	17.30
Topsfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
Townsend	17.10	20.05	17.30
Truro	17.10	20.05	17.30
Tyngsboro	17.10	20.05	17.30
Tyringham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Upton	21.75	25.50	19.40
Uxbridge	17.10	20.05	17.30
Wakefield	33.80	36.15	34.00
Wales	17.10	20.05	17.30
Walpole	31.00	33.15	31.20
WALTHAM	37.10	39.65	37.40
Ware	17.10	20.05	17.30
Wareham	21.75	25.50	22.10
Warren	17.10	20.05	17.30
Warwick	17.10	20.05	17.30
Washington	17.10	20.05	17.30
Watertown	37.10	39.65	37.40
Wayland	31.00	33.15	29.00
Webster	37.10	39.65	34.00
Wellesley	25.55	27.30	25.80
Wellfleet	17.10	20.05	17.30
Wendell	17.10	20.05	17.30
Wenham	17.10	20.05	17.30
West Boylston	21.75	25.50	25.80
W. Bridgewater	21.75	25.50	22.10
West Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.30
West Newbury	17.10	20.05	17.30
W. Springfield	28.75	30.80	29.00
W. Stockbridge	17.10	20.05	17.30
West Tisbury	17.10	20.05	17.30
Westboro	31.00	33.15	31.20
WESTFIELD	19.10	22.35	22.10
Westford	25.55	27.30	25.80
Westhampton	17.10	20.05	17.30
Westminster	17.10	20.05	17.30
Weston	21.75	25.50	22.10
Westport	17.10	20.05	17.30
Westwood	25.55	27.30	25.80
Weymouth	33.80	36.15	34.00
Whately	17.10	20.05	17.30
Whitman	22.55	27.30	25.80
Wilbraham	17.10	10.05	17.30
Williamsburg	17.10	20.05	17.30
Williamstown	17.10	20.05	17.30
Wilmington	43.10	46.10	47.00
Winchendon	17.10	20.05	17.30
Winchester	25.55	27.30	29.00
Winsor	17.10	20.05	17.30
Winthrop	46.60	49.85	47.00
WOBURN	41.25	44.10	41.80
WORCESTER	37.10	39.65	37.40
Worthington	17.10	20.05	17.30
Wrentham	17.10	20.05	17.30
Yarmouth	17.10	20.05	17.30

To Honor a Former President

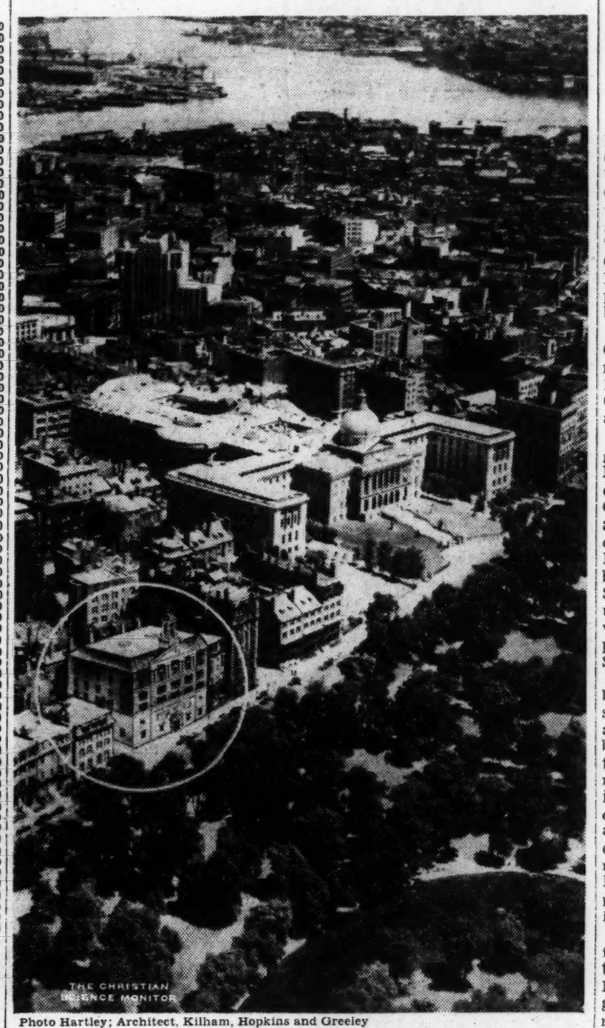

Photo Hartley; Architect, Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley

'Airplane View' of Proposed Calvin Coolidge College

For this purpose a lot of 10,000 square feet at the corner of Beacon and Walnut Streets, near the State House, has been purchased.

Old Colony Security Holders Would Force Trustees to Act

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 (AP) —Security holders of the Old Colony Railroad Company moved today to force court-appointed trustees to open the way for possible eventual abandonment of the road's Boston division.

In a petition filed with the Federal District Court here, which is considering the road's reorganization petition under the national bankruptcy act, the security holders asked that the trustees be ordered to determine whether the Boston division should be closed and, if so, that they begin proceedings immediately to abandon the lines.

There are about 50 stations in the Boston division—virtually one-third of those in the railroad—consisting of lines from Boston to Middleboro and Plymouth, the South Shore branch, the West Quincy loop and several short branches.

"The capital and assets of the Old Colony are being consumed by the huge deficits resulting from the operation of the lines of the railroad comprising the Boston group," the petition said. "Such operation is resulting in confiscation of the interests and stockholders of the Old Colony."

This new development in the tangled affairs of the road came almost on the eve of a battle before the U. S. Supreme Court with the State of Massachusetts challenging the authority of the Federal Court to authorize abandonment of stations on the Old Colony line.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever, of Massachusetts, has contended sole jurisdiction over operation of the road in this State rests with the State Public Utilities Commission. Final arguments in the case will be heard by the Supreme Court Tuesday.

Shortly after the petition was filed, W. W. Meyer, General Counsel for the Trustees, issued a statement in which he said he wanted to "make it clear" that the petition was brought by the "Old Colony Railroad itself' and not by the Trustees.

"The Trustees of the Old Colony intend to continue their conferences with the Massachusetts authorities in an effort to reach a solution to the difficult problem presented by the losses incurred in the operation of the Boston group," said Mr. Meyer.

"If a plan can be devised which will satsifactorily provide service in the Boston area and at the same time make Old Colony solvent for reorganization, the application for authority to abandon could be withdrawn."

The Trustees recently held up closing of several stations on the request of Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, who named a special commission to make an investigation.

Old Colony Inquiry Called 'Puppet Show'

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 7 (AP)— A special legislative commission's investigation into proposed curtailment of Old Colony Railroad service to Massachusetts' south shore stations was described last night as a "puppet show" at a public hearing held to consider the plight of commuters.

Robert E. McCarthy of East Bridgewater, charged that the commission's study was a "puppet show" because, he said, the Legislature had not furnished the group with sufficient money to investigate figures on losses allegedly sustained by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in operating the Old Colony division.

Coolidge College Supporters Plan Drive for Funds

The next step toward the establishment of the proposed Calvin Coolidge College at Beacon and Walnut Streets, overlooking the Common, near the State House, will be the opening of a drive for additional funds at a dinner on Tuesday, Oct. 10, in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. More than 1,000 supporters of the project will attend, it is expected by the committee in charge.

Among the speakers are to be Col. Frank Knox, Republican nominee for Vice-President in 1936; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The new college is to be an outgrowth of the Portia College of Liberal Arts—itself an outgrowth of the Portia Law School. Calvin Coolidge College is planned to be a progressive liberal arts co-educational institution in which the Portia College of Liberal Arts will be incorporated. The Portia Law School, however, will be continued under that name as a women's division of the new college, at its present address, 45 Mount Vernon Street.

Architect's plans for the college building call for a Colonial style structure of 50 rooms, including auditorium, laboratories, two libraries, gymnasium, administrative offices, faculty and student rooms, and class rooms. Provision is to be made for about 1,400 students. The present organization and faculty of the Portia College of Liberal Arts will form the nucleus for development of the larger institution, named as a memorial to former President Coolidge.

It is planned to use materials from every New England State in the construction of the building. New Hampshire and Rhode Island granite will be used in the base, marble from Vermont in the first story, in the other stories brick from Massachusetts, white pine from Maine in the columns and cupola, and hardware and brass fittings, throughout the college, from Connecticut.

In approving the naming of the college as a memorial to her husband, Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge said: "There is nothing in which Mr. Coolidge was more interested than education. I feel that such a memorial would be more fitting than any monument of stone or marble figure."

In keeping with the former President's often expressed wish that higher education could be made more generally available to people of modest means, an essential part of the plan for the new college is that tuition costs shall be about half of those of comparable institutions in this area.

Port of Boston Activities Veiled by War Regulations

Log of the Port of Boston

Between severe censorship on ship movements, and secrecy as to import and export data with which the customs officials surround all cargo manifests, not to mention the withdrawal of many ships from the Boston service because of the war, the pages of the log book of the port of Boston are seldom filled.

Brief facts that percolate through the uncertainty are being recorded, such as: Very small cargoes coming to Boston from trans-Atlantic ports but good-sized shipments arriving from South America. Export business picking up through the port of Boston. British ships seen at Boston are hard to identify, with all funnel marks and names eliminated and the hull and superstructure painted a uniform color—war gray. Flags of neutral nations painted in large size on the sides of neutral ships.

Service Curtailed

Trans-Atlantic service of the American Scantic Line, operating American ships between Scandinavian ports and North Atlantic ports of the United States, is being heavily curtailed. Four of the six new ships recently built for the American Scantic Line, some of which have made two or more trips across the Atlantic, are to be transferred to the North Atlantic-East Coast of South America trade under house flag of the American Republics Line, operated by Moore-McCormack Lines, which also operates the American Scantic Line. The vessels to be transferred are the Mormacdove, Mormacwren, Mormachawk and Donald McKay. Fourteen old vessels owned by Moore-McCormack Lines have been sold to the Lloyd Brasileiro Line, owned by the Brazilian Government, for $3,500,000, with Moore McCormack scheduled to buy four of the new C-3 type of passenger-cargo ships from the Maritime Commission and to charter four others for the South American trade.

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Ice Breaking

Winter is near! At least that's the impression along the waterfront, with the calling for bids by the Metropolitan District Commission, to furnish a boat for ice breaking in the Charles River. Bids are to be opened at noon, Oct. 25, at 20 Somerset Street, Boston. Specifications call for a boat that will remain in continuous service in the Charles River Basin from Dec. 10 to March 15.

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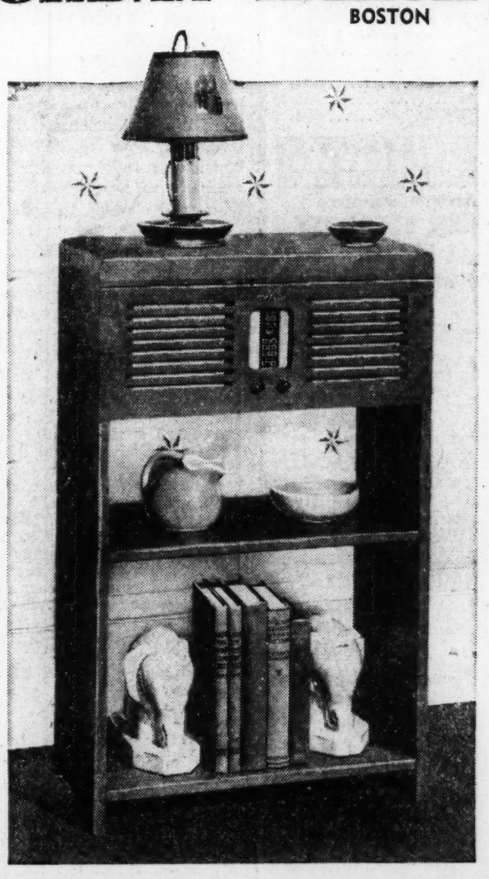

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Wagner and Freemasonry

By Max Graf

Formerly Professor of Music History at the State Academy of Music in Vienna

The share which the great artists of Germany took in Freemasonry is a part of the traditions of German culture. In the German classic era poetry, philosophy, and political action in Germany were full of the ideas of Freemasonry. Men like Goethe and Lessing considered Masonic ideas the fulfillment of their moral life and glorified these ideas in their poetical works. Mozart, who in his "Magic Flute" brought the usages and symbols, the doctrines and the wisdom of Freemasonry to the operatic theater, was himself a Freemason, as was Haydn; and Beethoven was either a Freemason himself, or at least closely connected with the ideas of Masonry.

Richard Wagner, whom the Germany of today glorifies as its musical hero, stood in an interesting relation to Masonry. He not only wove Masonic ideas into several of his works, but wanted to join the Freemasons, and it was merely fortuity that prevented his becoming one. The knowledge that Wagner possessed, not only of Masonic ideas, but of Masonic ritual, was unusual, which proves that he occupied himself earnestly with the ideas of Freemasonry.

The strange likeness between the "Magic Flute" and "Parsifal" inspired me with the desire to study Wagner's relation to Freemasonry. That likeness could not be mere chance. The center of both works is a mystic temple. In this temple religious rites are being performed according to ritual. In both instances we are in temples of Light; in both works a lower world aims to destroy a higher world. But there is not only a likeness between the general plots which represent the battle of light against darkness, and which finish with a victory for the powers of light, but there is also a likeness in the figures of the play. Parsifal, the "guileless fool" resembles Tamino, and Gurnemanz, the wise guide of Parsifal, is an intensification of the figure of the mild Sarastro. At the close of "Parsifal" Gurnemanz leads his pupil, Parsifal, into the temple as Sarastro does his disciple, Tamino.

* * *

But there are even more curious things to be found in "Parsifal." Is it not suspicious that the Knights of the temple in "Parsifal" step to a march rhythm which is the rhythm of the Masonic ritual, and which is the identical rhythm with which Mozart opens the mysterious scene of the symbolic passing through fire and water: the Masonic rhythm of the Journeyman?

The construction of the first and third acts of "Parsifal," depicting two images of solemnities in the temple—the first act a love feast, the third a funeral ceremony—follows the ritual of Freemasons. The funeral lodge in the last act of "Parsifal" follows entirely the Masonic ritual. According to the book "The Craftsman and Freemason's Guide," published by Cornelius Moore in Cincinnati in 1866, the Masonic mourning ceremony begins with a dialogue between the Master and the two inspectors. The Master asks: "What man is he that liveth and shall not see death?" and the inspectors answer in the Biblical words: "His days are as grass," and so on in Biblical sentences. Then the Master continues: "Where is our departed brother now?" and the elder of the inspectors answers: "He dwelleth in night; he sojourneth in darkness."

In like manner the mourning solemnity in "Parsifal" begins with a similar kind of dialogue. There is an exchange of questions and answers. The first group of Knights begins: "To a sacred place in the sheltering shrine do we carry the Holy Grail. What hide ye there in a gloomy shrine which hither mourning ye bear?" The second group of Knights answers: "A hero lies in this gloomy shrine with all his heavenly strength," and as in the Masonic ritual, questions and answers follow.

* * *

Such resemblances cannot be casual ones, just as it is not mere chance that both solemnities in the temple take place at noon, and that this hour is expressly designated. In the first act of "Parsifal," Gurnemanz leads Parsifal to the temple at noon ("The King returns, the sun is high, let me lead you to the holy feast.") In the third act it is also pointed out that it is noon when Gurnemanz is leading Parsifal for a second time to the temple, and says to him: "Noon, the hour is come. Permit your servant to accompany you."

The hour of noon has a peculiar meaning to the Freemason. When the work in the Masonic lodges commences it is noon, or, in the language of Freemasons, "High time" or "High twelve." When the lights in the temple of the Freemasons are being lighted, and the working table is being unveiled—like the Holy Grail in the temple of "Parsifal," it is, according to the peculiar symbolic calendar of the Freemasons. "High Noon," and Wagner employs this Masonic Terminology when he has Gurnemanz say: "The King returns, the sun is high."

That such considerations are not just play upon words can be attested by "Lohengrin." In this opera also, Wagner makes use of Masonic ideas. In the background of this opera gleams the temple of Parsifal. The principal idea in "Lohengrin" is the obligation to discretion, one of the foremost duties of the Freemason. In "Lohengrin," the most important event in the first act, the trial scene, takes place at noon, the King opens the trial with the solemn words: "High in the midday heavens, the sun is shining. Now is the time to begin the duel." The Freemason, who begins his solemn ceremonies at "High twelve," may be astonished to see that Wagner makes his King Henry speak like the master of the chair in a Masonic meeting.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.)

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Madonna and Child

Painting by Ambrogio Lorenzetti acquired by the Boston Museum

Sienese Masterpiece in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

There are many reasons why the latest acquisition of the Museum of Fine Arts should delight Bostonians, The panel, "Madonna and Child" by Ambrogio Lorenzetti is one of the best examples extant of the workmanship of that master. The remarkable restoration retrieves the original resplendence of gold and pigment so that we are privileged to see an excellent specimen of fourteenth century painting, in the interval when Siena was at its artistic supremacy.

The director of the Boston Museum, George Harold Edgell is noted as one of the outstanding authorities on Sienese painting and he has written at great length on the subject, "A History of Sienese Painting." It is fitting that this panel, which provides one of the illustrations of the book, should be in a collection under his supervision. And finally, it is a welcome addition to the growing collection of Italian primitives in Boston and Cambridge.

Already there are two examples of Ambrogio Lorenzetti at the Fogg Art Museum and one at Fenway Court.

* * *

The history of the panel is interesting reading. Since it was painted, somewhere around 1330, it has been subjected to alterations wrought by time and man. A thick veil of dust and grime has obscured many a masterpiece, and incidently protected the surface from accidental ravages. When the panel was purchased from Mrs. Dan Fellows Platt, the wood was in an advanced state of decay. Besides it was split from top to bottom. It had been repainted, but examination with X-ray revealed that the original painting was intact under coats of added paint.

It was necessary to treat the picture in two ways, from the original layer of paint, both backward and forward. The original wood of the panel was removed and the picture affixed to a new panel. Then Alfred Lowe undertook the process of restoration. He removed all the repaint, uncovering the magnificent coloring of the original. Today we see the deep blue of the Madonna's robe with appliqués of gold stars, the intense vermilion of her gown, and the exquisite mulberry tone of the Child's dress. The background is lustrous gold.

* * *

Ambrogio Lorenzetti holds a most important place in the evolution of Sienese painting. The Sienese favored the great Byzantine style which was deeply rooted in medieval belief and usage. The Sienese masters presented the majestic solemnity of the Byzantines, the attitude of aloofness and detachment. They maintained the Byzantine rules of symmetry, gave emphasis to the decorative features, and stressed the power of line and color. There is consequently a remoteness and impondererable character in Sienese art which cannot be comprehended by many westerners. It is comparable to the austere monumentality of sacred images in the East. The Sienese were the most Oriental of the Italians.

Ambrogio and his brother Pietro Lorenzetti differ from Duccio and Simone Martini, the other great masters of Siena, in that they relaxed somewhat from the arch hieratic mood of the Byzantine style, and endowed their pictures with traits of emotion. Italy was feeling the influences of St. Francis' teachings, and artists were communicating human emotion to pictures which had formerly been diagrammatic and symbolical. The Madonna in the panel is seen cuddling the cheek of the Child. This is a contrast with the earlier mothers who stared ahead holding the baby stiffly. The Lorenzetti Madonna is still queenly, still remote, from our point of view, but Ambrogio has taken a step ahead in the direction of personal emotion which was carried to extremes in the hands of later masters. The picture possesses a monumental dignity, a fine restraint, an elegance of design and refinement in detail that is a treat to the eye. Fortunate indeed we are to have it with us permanently.

Isabella of Portugal

By Rogier Van der Weyden, loaned by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

Sibelius for Novelty

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

For the first concert of the new Carnegie Hall season, Finland provided a program devoted to compositions by its foremost composer, Jean Sibelius. This event, occuring on the evening of Sept. 28, was also the last musical offering in connection with the World's Fair, and the Finnish Commission to the Fair sponsored it. Moreover, Georg Schneevoigt, conductor of the National Orchestra of Helsingfors, directed the officiating orchestra, the NBC symphony. Though he had appeared as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony as long ago as 1924 and had headed the Los Angeles Philharmonic from 1927 to 1929, he had not appeared before in New York.

The program also had its generous spice of novelty. Two works composed in 1895 received their first public performance in this country. They were conceived as part of a series treating of Finland's mythical hero, Lemminkäinen, as depicted in the epic poem, "Kalevala." The other pieces composed by Sibelius for that series, "The Swan of Tuonela" and "Lemminkäinen's Homefaring," are both known here, the former, of course, enjoying great and deserved popularity. The novelties are entitled respectively "Lemminkäinen in Tuonela" and "Lemminkäinen and the Maids of Saari."

* * *

The subject of "Lemminkäinen in Tuonela" is the bringing back of the hero, described as a Finnish Achilles, from the underworld by the intercession of his mother. The adventure with the maids of Saari shows the hero as an object of derision when his sledge is overturned as he is entering that village. He takes revenge by breaking the hearts of all the scornful damsels and carrying away the fairest of them to be his bride.

According to the official account, Robert Kajanus, the former conductor at Helsingfors and an intimate friend of Sibelius, borrowed the manuscripts of these musical legends and then misplaced them. Various attempts were made to find them but to no avail, and they were given up as lost till, after the passing of Kajanus, when all his musical effects were being gone through and put in order, they at last turned up. That is how they have been so long in reaching America. However, Mr. Schneevoigt had already led them in Finland. They are still in manuscript.

Naturally the works could claim historical interest, if no other. But each can be heard with pleasure for its own sake, though neither measures up by any means to "The Swan of Tuonela." Sibelius apparently had no slant against Wagner when he composed "Lemminkäinen in Tuonela," since "Die Walküre" and "Parsifal" obviously helped toward its making with a lavish hand. "Lemminkäinen and the Maids of Saari" seemed at a single hearing the less worthwhile of the two, yet it can boast pages possessing an agreeably romantic appeal.

* * *

One exceedingly well-known number, the tone poem "Finlandia," opened the concert and another, the Second Symphony, closed it. Also performed was that symphony of a later period and style, the Seventh. Throughout the evening, Mr. Schneevoigt conducted with intense conviction and overwhelming energy, and the local welkin rang as rarely it had rung before.

Also on the evening of Sept. 28, the indomitable Fortune Gallo started off his autumn season of opera at the Center Theater. "La Traviata" was the opening opera, and in steady succession "Carmen," "Madama Butterfly," "Il Trovatore," "Aïda," and "La Bohème" have followed. It must be rather galling for those who insist that opera is an obsolete form, has shot its last bolt, to observe the eager crowds that have been filling a very large theater either to capacity or nearly so for this eminently "popular" repertory, and the performances have in general been of a sort to merit the enthusiastic attention.

Meanwhile, in Carnegie Hall, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers has been carrying on its festival of American music, the most interesting of its offerings being the review of Negro music on the evening of Oct. 2, at which James P. Johnson, Charles L. Cooke, and William Grant Still conducted compositions of their own. The singing of spirituals was another feature of the occasion. The swing division brought forward the bands of Claude Hopkins, Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, and Noble Sissle in a mass riffing of the "St. Louis Blues." The previous evening had been devoted to a review of light opera music.

Dublin Carries On

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

The effect of the war on the theaters here was immediately felt in the form of diminished audiences, as people, to whom the experience of an unlighted city was new, did not relish the ordeal of making their way through dark streets. After a few days the order for the blackout was modified and limited street lighting is now permitted until midnight. This has helped both the theaters and the cinemas, and it is believed that, as the people become more accustomed to changed conditions, they will resume theater-going.

The situation will, however, have a serious effect on the programs already arranged and made public. The Gaiety plans included visits from several English touring companies up to Christmas and the Theater Royal had made similar arrangements for productions on a large scale, including a short season of opera by the Covent Garden Opera Company, and, in lighter vein, by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company presenting Gilbert and Sullivan. Both theaters are now faced with the problem of providing substitutes for those companies, which may have to be disbanded or may be unable to travel to Eire.

* * *

The Gate Theater Productions opened their Dublin season some weeks ago. It will end about the middle of January, and Messrs. Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir must find a new spring itinerary, as the proposed second visit to the Balkans will, in all probability, be abandoned. At the moment, Lord Longford's company is making a tour of Irish cities and towns within the 26-county area. They will come to the Gate towards the end of January to remain until July 20. Whether the departing company will arrange an Irish tour is not yet decided, but such a tour would occupy only three months, and the breaking up of the company, at the end of that period, would impose hardships on its members. The Abbey Theater alone is unaffected by these conditions. Its season runs from July to May, and, while the No. 1 company is away in Cork and possibly Belfast, the No. 2 group will keep the theater open.

* * *

The situation offers an opportunity to those quasi-professional producers who, up to two years ago, made periodical productions at the Gate and the Abbey until both theaters decided against renting to outside companies. We have also some excellent groups of the nonprofessional kind located in Dublin, Cork and other cities. It is suggested that arrangements be made with these producing bodies so that the theaters may not have to close down. The one difficulty appears to be that of obtaining leave of absence from their usual work for members of provincial groups who would have to travel away from home. It is not, however, anticipated that this will prove unsurmountable, as the proposed plan can be taken as part of the national emergency scheme of things and aimed at preventing an increase in unemployment. Similarly, the rules governing "amateur status" would be suspended as it is not contemplated that members of any group appearing in the regular theaters should give their services free.

* * *

Recently we had an example of what excellent work some of these non-professional groups are capable. A newly formed Dublin company, the New Theater Group, made their first appearance at the Peacock Theater (inside the Abbey) in "The Last Hill" and "Roar China." They were rather unfortunate, as it turned out, in choosing the week that they did, which proved to be so inimical to attendance at all theaters. Nevertheless, the tiny playhouse, which seats only 102, was well filled every night and those who saw the performances came away impressed by the production and the acting.

The first play, "The Last Hill," is a one-acter, which was presented for the first time on any stage. Its author, Tom O'Brien, fought on the Republican side in Spain, and he has written a trenchant criticism of war. Its theme is the thoughts of soldiers who, face to face with carnage and destruction, react to the better things of life. The dialogue is extremely dramatic and frequently powerful. The play was presented in convincing fashion. It was ambitious to stage "Roar China" in the Peacock, but here again the producer displayed resourcefulness. This play was presented, of course, stripped of its original Soviet propaganda, but its theme still remains gripping.

End of a Chapter in Music

By W. H. H. Squire

London

Another chapter of European musical history closed abruptly on the third of September, 1939. The last years preceding this date were marked by the rise of a phenomenon that will give future historians much to think and write about. For the first time in the records of musical art the composers of certain countries were ordered to express, not their own individual musical convictions but those of the State under which they lived. As the conviction of such States was that even musical freedom connotes sedition, they promptly suppressed that vital element in musical art which is loosely termed "modernism."

Imagine the danger to the hive of a "modernist" bee with a new kind of hum! Or the peril to an ant-hill if one of its inhabitants suddenly realized that it was an individual ant! The philosophical exponents of "beehive" and "ant-hill" ideals in art are, of course,—as is shown by the writings of Prof. Alfred Baeumler and others—"Nordic" and "masculine" in their pronouncements. It is easy to imagine that after reading these writers, composers with absolutely nothing to say might stick out their chests and think themselves very fine fellows indeed. Do not they express the State, the Race?—whatever those amorphous abstractions may be. The idea of a school of strictly standardized composers in state uniforms, composing strictly in unison, has at any rate the originality which is forbidden to their compositions.

* * *

This singular invasion of musical art by politics and policemen lends a special interest to Gerald Abraham's "This Modern Stuff," an Introduction to Contemporary Music, with a foreword by Sir Walford Davies (London: Duckworth. 3s. 6d.). The music of today is very soon that of yesterday and Mr. Abraham's admirable little book, first published six years ago, has been thoroughly revised, brought up-to-date, and enlarged by a chapter on the twelve-tone system. Primarily it is designed for those baffled music-lovers who, as Sir Walford Davies says, have been made to feel like "outsiders" by the new music. In the simplest way possible and with a minimum of technical terms they are shown how moden idioms have developed and how in music, as in all languages, when new elements are added, old ones drop off.

This process is always going on. Stop it, as has been done over a large area of Europe, and instead of a living language you soon have a dead one. Mr. Abraham does not touch this aspect of the problem, but where freedom of musical thought and speech still exists a difficult situation has arisen in recent years. He again stresses the fact, only too familiar, that innovations have come so thick and fast and from such different directions that the average intelligent listener has revolted, unable to cope with the rush.

* * *

Mr. Abraham's solution is simple but the incurious who are quite content with the old idioms will not find it easy. If you are genuinely keen, he says, "you must realize that ultimately the one thing that matters is the 'getting-used-to' process." And here an ounce of playing-and-listening is worth a ton of mere listening. "By far the best way of 'getting accustomed' is the good old-fashioned way of hammering things out for yourself at the piano."

An amusing example is supplied by a formidable-looking atonal melody from Hindemith's "Tanzstück," Op. 37, No. 4, in which is discovered "the old 'Star of Eve' slither" with little trimmings. "Playing the descending chromatic scale from F sharp to A flat a few times," the reader is advised, "and you will find that the tune begins to sound as natural as 'God save the King'." The reader will find that this is a fact. But the "getting-used-to" process is not always quite so simple. The new music with its "progressions of modern chords, each with a handful of accidentals like a bunch of grapes hanging in front of it" is often, however, much more alarming to the eye than to the ear. These modern composers are fierce-looking fellows on paper.

Outside the centers of musical culture in big cities—and even in them—there still exist large numbers of listeners who fail to realize that, as Mr. Abraham once more points out, Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring" and Schönberg's "Five Orchestral Pieces" are now 20 years old; Debussy's "Prélude à l'après midi d'un faune" and the String Quartet were composed years before the Boer War, in the early nineties; "Tristan," which is still modern to some, dates back to the year of the Indian Mutiny.

* * *

If further proof were necessary of how far the vanguard is ahead of the main body, it may be found in the new chapter on the twelve-tone system. The exposition of the "tone-rows" of this "blackboard" system, in which the composer seems to be playing a sort of musical chess with himself, is so lucid that anyone can understand the theory—if not its actual practice. But Mr. Abraham tells us he was once assured by a well known English composer that, "after a long period of lying fallow and sympathetic study of twelve-tone music, he suddenly began to compose again in a time of emotional stress and found himself spontaneously working in terms of this apparently over-intellectual system." Nor can it be denied that musical life has been breathed into these seemingly dry bones by Alban Berg and others.

To an extent which the author could not possibly have foreseen, his plea for freedom of musical thought and speech has acquired a wider and deeper significance. It is a queer Weltanschauung that demands the unconditional submission of artists to the State. What does it promise them? As Maeterlinck says of the "civilization of the termites": "They used to have wings, they have them no more. They had eyes which they have surrendered."

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Yankees Display Unlimited Resources and Balanced Power as Series Continues On

Have Pitching and Batting As Well as Fielding Team

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7—That annual baseball event popularly known as the World Series, but which recently has developed into a workout and exhibition for those agitating New York Yankees, today was back in full swing.

Although loyal Cincinnati rooters are still solidly behind their beloved Reds, it seemed impossible that the scene would shift back to the East next week. While this fan-packed town clung to a lingering hope that some mysterious "break" would put the National League champs back in the fight, there seemed little chance that anything except the weather could interrupt Manager Joe McCarthy as he pushed his fourth-straight world crown.

Resources Unlimited

The more one follows these Yankees, particularly in World Series competition, the more it becomes apparent that the resources within their balanced power are unlimited. McCarthy has the type of machine that can play any game you ask for. If the opposition wants to stand flat footed and battle to a finish with bats, the Yanks are ready. If, as is often the case in the Fall series the National League prefers to stress defensive measures, the Yanks are prepared. If the occasion calls for an accent on pitching, McCarthy can put on the show.

In the true sense of the expression, the Yankees are opportunists, and yet, not always because they want to be. Sometimes they are forced into it. For example, during those first two World Series clashes at Yankee Stadium earlier in the week, the club was in a batting slump. At one stage of the regular campaign it ran into a similar setdown and lost five in a row to its closest challengers, the Red Sox. But in this emergency, with coveted world title and the gold that goes with it at stake, the Yanks introduced a weapon which few National Leaguers realized existed—sensational pitching.

Only 29 Batters

Only 29 Cincinnati batters faced Red Ruffing in the opener. Only 29 rival hitters faced Monte Pearson in the second contest. In successive afternoons the highly-touted Reds made exactly six singles and a lone run off Yankee hurling. Four double plays discouraged Bill McKechnie's rallies. In their haste to get series press reservations, the critics forgot to remind McCarthy that the defensive thrills were supposed to be contributed by the Reds.

The so-called experts look back to that opening engagement as the one big chance "booted" by the Reds. Although it was the only really close struggle up until the time this was written, there is a feeling that this would have been a series to the limt if Bill McKechnie could have salvaged that all-important No. 1. Furthermore, the press frowns upon the feeble minor league opposition offered by the National League standard bearers in that inaugural.

To begin with, Manager McKechnie is severely criticized for slow thinking support behind Derringer. Remember the ninth inning of the opener? Charley Keller was on third base with the winning run. Joe Di Maggio was walked intentionally, with the idea of making the slow-footed Dickey hit into a double play. The infield was pulled in half way. That was fine, the critics contend. But they also point out that a leader with McKechnie's experience in World Series play should have pulled his outfield in to a position close behind the infield. This strategy would have converted Dickey's winning single into a routine put-out, as the ball did not drop far in front of Harry Craft.

The argument is, if Dickey hit a long ball, whether on the ground or in the air, Keller would have scored easily from third base. But if the ball was short, as it actually was, the outfield could take it and protect against the deciding tally. However, second guessing is probably the lowest form of "expert-ing." And, another thing, McKechnie can hardly be blamed for the outfielding of Berger and Goodman, or the failure of his team's offense to function against Ruffing and Pearson.

Catcher Bill Dickey

In the series so far, there seems a tendency to ignore the high-class backstopping of Bill Dickey. True, Bill got the cheers he deserved for breaking up that battle between Ruffing and Derringer, but seldom is the big fellow's expert handling of Yankee pitchers mentioned.

But this is an angle of great importance. When Dickey is behind the plate with mask and protector, McCarthy's boxmen harbor a confidence which would not be there were any other man on the end of their deliveries. Bill is a tower of strength, gifted with the wisest receiving head in all of baseball and possessor of an arm that can protect his pitcher should the bases become occupied.

Working with Pearson, for example, Dickey is a tremendous factor. Monte is what scribes call an in-and-outer, depending perhaps on the start he makes in the early innings. The man who is catching him can be the difference between a well-pitched ball game and a hot shower in the second or third inning.

Dahlgren Secure

Joe McCarthy said several weeks ago, before the Yankees had clinched their fourth-straight pennant, that Babe Dahlgren would be his first baseman in 1940. After watching this rather colorless series, there should be no doubt in the manager's mind that he has decided for the best interests of his club. The young Babe never has been a consistent .300 hitter, but his meager hit total always manages to produce a generous amount of runs. And, of course, he already is regarded as the outstanding defensive first baseman in Yankee history.

World Series Figures

By the Associated Press

Standings

	Won	Lost
New York (A. L.)	2	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	2

First Game (at New York)

	R	H	E
New York (A. L.)	2	6	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	1	4	0

Batteries: Ruffing and Dickey; Derringer and Lombardi;
Attendance—58,541.

Second Game (at New York)

	R	H	E
New York (A. L.)	4	9	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	2	0

Batteries: Pearson and Dickey; Walters and Lombardi, Hershberger.
Attendance—59,791.
Third, fourth and fifth games at Cincinnati, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Oct. 7, 8 and 9; sixth and seventh games at New York, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 11 and 12.

Second Game Attendance and Financial Figures

Attendance, 59,791; receipts, $226,017; Players' Pool, $115,268.67; commissioner's share, $33,902.55; club and league's share, $76,845.78.

Total Attendance and Financial Figures, Two Games

Attendance, 118,332; receipts, $445,058; players' pool, $226,979.58; commissioner's share, $66,758.70; clubs' and leagues' share, $151,319.72.

Crimson Harriers Win

Despite the fact that Boston University harriers finished first and third in their meet with Harvard at Nickerson Field, Riverside, yesterday, the Crimson emerged the victor by a score of 24 to 32. The visitors swept five of the first seven places. The first seven to finish were: J. Igo, B. U.; L. Burwell, H.; J. Fredriksen, B. U.; R. D. Wing, H.; Capt. W. P. Tuttle, H.; E. Clark, H; and J. D. Lightbody, H.

Alabama's Best Booter —By Pap'

'Sandy' SANFORD
ALABAMA'S VETERAN END IS BACK IN ACTION
HE HAS YET TO MISS AN ATTEMPT TO KICK THE POINT AFTER TOUCHDOWN
SANDY IS ONE OF THE BEST FIELD GOAL KICKERS IN THE COLLEGIATE RANKS...
...IN 1937 HE PRACTICALLY KICKED THE CRIMSON TIDE INTO THE ROSE BOWL WITH BOOTS THAT BEAT TULANE AND VANDERBILT
PAP'

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"Handy Sandy" Sanford, who spent the 1938 season on the sidelines due to a broken leg, is back in uniform ready to lend his talented toe to the Alabama cause. In the season's opener against Howard College, Sandy booted three points-after-touchdown from placement just to show that the old touch is still there.

Sanford stopped play on the eve of the Crimson Tide's departure for the Southern California game early last fall and was out of action for the remainder of the season. His return to action gives the Tide a veteran end and one of the best field goal kickers in collegiate ranks.

The big end leaped into the limelight in 1937 when his scoring boots gave Alabama victories over Tulane and Vanderbilt. Against the "Greenies" Sandy's 30-yard placement gave his team a 9-6 edge and on Thanksgiving Day a 33-yard boot beat Vandy 9 to 7. Those telling kicks just about earned Alabama the Rose Bowl bid that year.

Sanford picked up in spring practice where he left off last year. In an inter-squad contest, Sandy came through with a field goal to break a scoreless tie.

His famous 1937 field goals were not the only telling boots Sanford contributed. In five attempts, he converted as many kicks after touchdowns. Since he made good his lone attempt after a score in junior college, his all-time record in that department is a perfect one.

Sanford is big and fast—fast enough to score in dash events for Alabama despite his weight of 200 pounds plus. He is a capable shot putter and general handy man on the Crimson track squad.

—Pap'

Dutton Starting Weeding Process

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 7 (CP)—Weeding operations began ahead of schedule in New York Americans amateur training camp yesterday as arrival of regular members of the National Hockey League team began.

Eight of the 22 candidates attending the school were issued transportation to their homes and Manager Red Dutton announced the remainder would be used in two scheduled exhibition games against Port Arthur Bearcats, last year's Dominion senior champions.

Goalie Earl Robertson, first of the regulars to arrive, donned his pads for practice.

Eddie Shore, manager of the Springfield Indians of the International-American League, and Butch Keeling, manager of Kansas City Greyhounds of the American Association, will be in Port Arthur for the series with the Bearcats, Dutton said.

Hardball water polo is an Olympic game.

Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

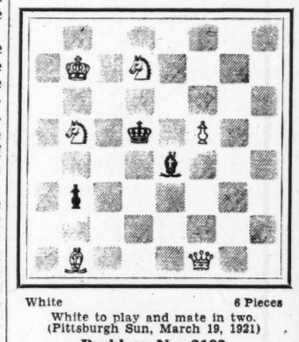
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 7, 1939

Problem No. 2181

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 3 Pieces



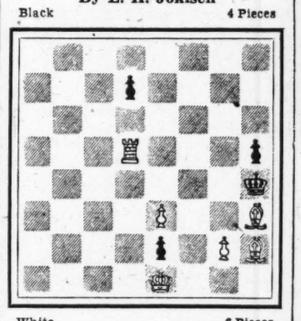
White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(Pittsburgh Sun, March 19, 1921)

Problem No. 2182

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 4 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(Chess Review, May, 1933. Composed at the age of 82!)

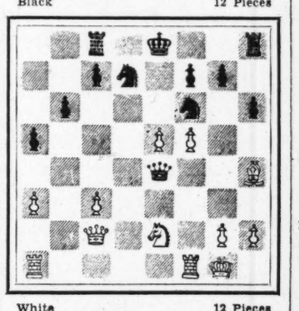
Solutions to Problems

No. 2179. Q-Kt6
No. 2180. 1. B-KKt5 Q-Q
2. P-Q6
1. ——— QxKt
2. BxQch
1. ——— threatens
2. Kt-K2ch

End-Game No. 479. White wins: 1 BxP, BxP; 2 QxB, PxB; 3 Q-KB4, Kt-Q4; 4 QxP, P-B3; 5 P-B4, R-K2; 6 Kt-Kt6, and White wins.
If 1 . . . PxB; 2 Q-Kt3ch, and Kt-Kt6ch, winning the Q.
If 5 . . . Q-Kt2, White would win more slowly with 6 Q-R5.

End-Game No. 480

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win
(Lilienthal-Capablanca, Hastings 1934-35. For once Capablanca overlooked a brilliancy.)

Miss Menchik Retains Crown

Vera Menchik, now Mrs. R. H. Stevenson, of London, once again demonstrated her outstanding position among women chess experts by winning the championship tournament held in conjunction with the team tournament at Buenos Aires. She was undefeated, and led the field by two points. Second was Miss Sonia Graf, also of London, a German expatriate, with whom she had a very narrow escape in their individual encounter. Miss May Karff, of Boston, finished fifth.

Final Buenos Aires Standings

The final standings in the championship event are given below. In the second group, made up of those teams that did not qualify for the championship, Iceland won, just ahead of the Canadian team.

Final Standing

	W	L	D	Pts
Germany	22	6	28	36
Poland	26	11	19	35½
Estonia	24	13	19	33½
Sweden	24	14	18	33
Argentina	23	14	19	32½
Bohemia-Moravia	22	14	20	32
Latvia	21	14	21	31½
Netherlands	20	15	21	30½
Palestine	16	20	20	26
France	13	20	23	24½
Cuba	17	28	11	22½
Lithuania	15	27	14	22
Chile	17	29	10	22
Brazil	10	24	22	21
Denmark	12	33	11	17½

From the Buenos Aires International Team Tournament. The Argentine champion defeats one of the Latvian team in fine combinative style.

French Defense

Pleci White	Enzelins Black	Pleci White	Enzelins Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	12 Kt-K5ch	PxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Kt-Q6ch	K-Kt3
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	14 BxB	KtxB
4 KKt-B3	PxKP	15 RxR	P-QR3
5 KtxP	Kt-Q2	16 B-K2	P-K5
6 PxP	KtxP	17 P-KB4	P-QKt4
7 QxQch	KxQ	18 R-K8	K-B3
8 B-KKt5ch	P-B3	19 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
9 Castles ch	K-K2	20 P-KR4	B-Kt2
10 B-Kt5ch	K-B2	21 P-R5ch	Resigns
11 R-Q8	B-K2(a)		

(a) An extremely interesting position. If 11 . . . PxB; 12 Kt-K5ch, etc.; and if 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 Kt-K5ch, K-K2; 13 R-K8ch, K-Q3; 14 Kt-B7ch, and White emerges with at least the exchange.

From the Buenos Aires International Team Tournament: Dr. Alekhine, playing for France, gradually wears down his Danish opponent.

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Enevoldsen White	Alekhine Black	Enevoldsen White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 QR-K	P-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 B-Q2	Q-Kt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 R-Kt	P-R3
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	23 P-R4	Kt-K2
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	24 P-Kt4	PxP
6 B-Q2	P-K4	25 PxP	R-R6
7 P-Q5	BxKt	26 P-R5	Q-Kt3
8 BxB	Kt-K2	27 K-R2	KR-R
9 Kt-R4	Q-Q2	28 R-Kt2	P-QB3
10 P-KKt3	Q-Kt5	29 P-B4	PxBP
11 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	30 RxP	R-R8
12 P-B3	Q-Q2	31 PxP	KtxBP
13 Kt-Kt2	Castles	32 Kt-Q5	Q-Q
14 P-K4	Q-Q	33 B-K3	Q-R5ch
15 Kt-K3	Kt-Q2	34 B-R3	Kt-K4
16 Q-B2	P-QR4	35 BxKt	PxB
17 B-Kt2	Kt-B4	36 Q-B2	R-R8ch
18 CastlesKR	B-Q2	37 KxR	QxBch
19 P-Kt3	P-Kt4	Resigns	

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Friday, Oct. 6

East

Boston College 20, St. Joseph's 6.
Villanova 40, South Carolina 0.
Duquesne 20, Waynesburg 0.
Gettysburg 6, Albright 0.
Washington and Jefferson 13, Geneva 12.
Ithaca College 31, Panzer 0.
Long Island 7, Providence 0.
Westchester (Pa.) T. 24, East Stroudsburg T. 0.
Lebanon Valley 6, Moravian 0
Morris Harvey 33, Monticello (Ark.) A. & M. 0.
Bluefield 7, New River (W. Va.) State 6.

South

Furman 20, Georgia 0.
Wake Forest 33, Miami (Fla.) 0.
Citadel 12, Presbyterian 7.
Rollins 27, Stetson 7.
Oglethorpe 0, Wofford 0.
Murray (Ky.) T. 20, Morehead T. 7.
Eastern (Ky.) T. 39, Transylvania 7.
Louisville 7, Evansville 6.
Appalachian 0, Newberry 0.
Loyola (New Orleans) 7, Birmingham-Southern 6.
La. Normal 18, Southeastern La. 6.
Spring Hill 13, Troy (Ala.) T. 0.
Chattanooga 0, Mississippi College 0.
Mercer 7, Carson-Newman 0
Union (Tenn.) U. 13, West Tenn. T. 13.
Catawba 31, High Point 13.

Midwest

Kansas State 3, Marquette 0.
Drake 13, Grinnell 0.
Omaha 12, Montana State 0.
North Dakota 19, Iowa State T. 6.
South Dakota 19, No. Dakota State 7.
South Dakota State 6, Yankton 0
Denison 21, Ohio Northern 12.
Morris Harvey 33, Ark. A. & M. 0.
Ashland 33, Defiance 7.
Findlay 39, Bluffton 0.
Marietta 13, Farimont (W. Va.) T. 12.
Dayton 32, Cincinnati 2.
Youngstown 20, St. Francis (Pa.) 6.
St. Louis Univ. 0, Bradley 0.
St. John (Minn.) 28, St. Mary's (Minn.) 12.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 14, Gustavus Adolphus 6.
Lacrosse (Wis) T 12, Eau Claire T. 6.
Penn (Iowa) 6, Parsons 6.
Western Union 20, Warburg 0.
Rockhurst 19, William Jewell 13.
Wayne (Neb.) T. 12, Neb. Wesleyan 0.
Worthington J. C. 28, Waldorf J. C. 0.
Hope 31, Adrian 0.
Albion 7, Kalamazoo 0
Central (Mich.) T. 37, Northern (Mich.) T. 0.
Virginia (Minn.) J. C. 7, Hibbing J. C. 0.
Bemidji (Minn.) T. 6, Mankato T. 6.
Peru (Neb.) T. 6, Midland 6.
Kearney (Neb.) T. 12, Hastings 0.
Minot (Ind.) T. 0, Bottineau Forestry 0.
Doane 13, York 0.
Central (Mo.) 6, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 6.
Ottawa 33, McPherson 0.
Bethany (Kan.) 6, Baker 0.
Texas A. & I. 26, Sul Ross 7.
Kirksville T. 14, Chillocothe Business 0.

Southwest

E. Texas T. 6, Southwestern La. Inst. 0.
Howard Payne 13, Texas Wesleyan 0.
Daniel Baker 6, Austin College 0.
Miss. Teach. 7, Sam Houston Teach. 7.
Stephen F. Austin 7, Henderson (Ark.) Teachers 0.
Southeast (Mo.) T. 13, Hendrix 0.
Russelville (Ark.) Tech 25, Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 13.
Central (Okla.) T. 10, Northwestern (Okla.) T. 0.
East Central (Okla.) T. 25, College of Emporia 0.
W Texas T. 35, Western State (Colo.) 0.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 19, Durant (Okla.) T. 14.
Southwest Texas T. 6, Schriner Inst. 0.

Far West

Texas A and M. 7, Santa Clara 3.
New Mexico 7, Denver 6.
Greeley (Colo.) State 26, Colorado Col. 9.
College of Idaho 20, Albion Normal 6.
Central Washington 7, St. Martin's 0.
Col. of Pacific 13, Loyola (Los Angeles) 13.
Calif. Aggies 7, San Francisco State 0.
Portland 0, Willamette 0.
College of Puget Sound 20, Whitman 7.
San Diego Marines 21, California Tech. 3.
Pacific Lutheran 18, East. Washington 14.

Southern Teams Played Leading Role in Games

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Southern and western football teams, a step or two ahead of rivals from other sections, got down to the serious business of settling Conference titles today, while outstanding teams of the East, Midwest and Southwest continued to concentrate on intersectional and inter-Conference clashes.

Although Alabama and Louisiana State, two of the southeastern circuit's top-ranking teams, engaged in intersectional clashes in the northeast with Fordham and Holy Cross, respectively, and Georgia Tech faced Notre Dame at South Bend, no fewer than eight others in the loop engaged in Conference contests.

Southern teams also played leading roles in the rather dizzy Friday night doings, with Furman turning in the biggest surprise by whipping Georgia, 20-0. Wake Forest added to Southern Conference prestige by trimming Miami, 33-0, and the Citadel beat Presbyterian, 12-7. In reverse, South Carolina, which spoiled Villanova's unbeaten record last year with a tie, took a 40-0 beating from the Wildcats at Philadelphia.

Boston College downed St. Joseph's in the other major eastern game, 20-6. In the Midwest, Kansas State conquered Marquette, 3-0, with a 50-yard drive and a fourth-period field goal by Jim Brock. Drake, Missouri Valley Conference leader, beat Grinnell, 13-0. Bradley Tech tied St. Louis University, 0-0, and Omaha beat Montana State, 12-0.

New Mexico turned in its second victory over a Rocky Mountain Big Seven team, beating Denver, 7-6. Texas A. and M., rated one of the strongest in the Southwest Conference, had to come from behind to beat Santa Clara, 7-3.

Cubs Take Lead Over White Sox In City Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Big Bill Lee pitched the Chicago Cubs to a 4-to-2 victory over the White Sox yesterday, giving the National Leaguers a one-game lead in their battle for the city championship.

After splitting the first two games, the Cubs went ahead in the series yesterday behind Lee's effective hurling and the timely hitting of Gabby Hartnett's men.

The Sox got away to an early two-run lead. In the first inning Joe Kuhel rapped a double to right field and scored on Luke Appling's single. The Sox went two up in the fourth on Appling's single, Eric McNair's walk and Gerald Walker's single to center field.

Held to two hits in the first four innings, the Cubs got to Southpaw Thornton Lee for their first tally in the fifth. Bill Lee drew a base on balls, stole second and came scooting home on Hack's single to center. Augie Galan's single in the sixth, Carl Reynolds' double and Glen Russell's infield out tied the score at two-all.

The Cubs knocked the southpaw out of the box in the seventh. After Lee flied out, Hack doubled to center and scored on Bill Herman's single. Bill Dietrich took over the mound duties for the Sox, retiirng the side without serious trouble.

The Cubs added their final tally in the eighth when Hartnett singled to right, went to second on an infield out and scored on Dick Bartell's single to right field.

College Soccer

Friday, Oct. 6

Princeton 4, Haverford 0.
Amherst 3, Brown 1.

Nile Kinnick of Iowa Lays Claim for Big Ten Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7—Nile Kinnick, Iowa's versatile halfback, laid an early claim to recognition in the Big Ten's all-star race for 1939 with his performances in Iowa's 41-0 rout of South Dakota last week.

Kinnick, All-Conference quarterback as a sophomore in 1937, scored 23 points, including three touchdowns and five drop kicks for conversion points. He gained 110 yards in eight runs from scrimmage, completed four of 11 passes for 95 yards and averaged 38 yards with five kicks.

Van Every a Standout

Bruce Smith and George Franck each scored two touchdowns in Minnesota's 62-0 romp over Arizona, but it was Harold Van Every who paced the Gopher attack with his passing and an average of more than 10 yards on 13 sprints from scrimmage.

Minnesota's free-scoring parade through the Wildcats gave the Gophers an imposing total of 521 yards gained from scrimmage, a total followed by Iowa's 431 yards. It remained to Indiana and Illinois to show the best defensive records in their openers with Nebraska and Bradley, however. Indiana allowed the Cornhuskers only 71 yards gain in their 7-7 tie, while Illinois gave only 42 yards while piling up 304 yards in its scoreless battle with Bradley.

Heat of Purdue-Notre Dame battle, with its narrow 3-0 margin for the Ramblers, was reflected statistically as the Irish gained 131 yards from scrimmage and the Boilermakers 101.

Big Ten Figures

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Minnesota	1	0	0	62	0
Wisconsin	1	0	0	14	13
Iowa	1	0	0	41	0
Indiana	1	0	1	7	7
Illinois	0	0	1	0	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	6
Purdue	0	0	1	0	3
Ohio State	0	0	0	..	..

Results Sept. 30

Minnesota 62, Arizona 0.
Iowa 41, South Dakota 0.
Wisconsin 14, Marquette 13.
Indiana 7, Nebraska 7.
Illinois 0, Bradley 0.
Notre Dame 3, Purdue 0.
Beloit 6, Chicago 0.

Individual Scoring

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Kinnick (Iowa)	1	3	5	0	23
B. Smith (Minn.)	1	2	0	0	12
Franck (Minn.)	1	2	0	0	12
Van Every (Minn.)	1	1	1	0	7
Gage (Wis.)	1	1	1	0	7
Christiansen (Minn.)	1	1	0	0	6
Cone (Wis.)	1	1	0	0	6
Tonti (Indiana)	1	1	0	0	6
Busk (Iowa)	1	1	0	0	6
Kelley (Iowa)	1	1	0	0	6
Mernick (Minn.)	1	0	4	0	4

Mize Awaiting Only Official Compilations

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Unless the statisticians find, some time next winter, that they have been making a tremendous mistake, Johnny Mize of St. Louis is the 1939 batting champion of the National League.

The final semi-official batting records, released today, served only to confirm what had been known since the end of the season last Sunday—that Johnny finished with a .349 average for 152 games. There were only four players with higher marks, but the only one who came near a regular's rating was another Cardinal, Don Padgett. He had a .399 mark, but played in only 92 games and had only 233 official times at bat to 565 for Mize.

Not Official

These figures won't be official, of course, until a final recheck is made, but that seldom, if ever, makes an important difference.

Second place among the regulars is shared by Frank (Buck) McCormick of Cincinnati, another first baseman, and the Cards' Joe Medwick, with .332 average. Behind them come Paul Waner, Pittsburgh, .325; Morrie Arnovich, Philadelphia, and Ival Goodman, Cincinnati, .324; Enos Slaughter, St. Louis, and Zeke Bonura, New York, .319; Harry Danning, New York, .314; and Hank Leiber, Chicago, and Buddy Hassett, Boston, .309.

The season's only hitting records were made June 6, when the Giants went on a home-run spree against the Reds. They hit seven homers, five in one inning and three in a row. They totaled 15 extra bases in that inning. That made two new one-inning records, while the three-straight equalled a record. They duplicated that and the seven-homer total against the Phillies Aug. 13.

Highest Honors

The highest pitching honors went to the pair mainly responsible for putting Cincinnati's Reds into the World Series. Paul Derringer, with 25 victories and 7 defeats for a .781 average, topped the league's pitchers for the second time. Bucky Walters pitched 319 innings—31 complete games and 27 victories—all high marks for the season. Derringer also had the longest winning streak on the mound, 10 straight.

Other leaders included Bill Werber, Cincinnati, 115 runs; McCormick, 209 hits and 128 runs batted in; Hassett, 162 singles; Slaughter, 52 doubles; Billy Herman, Chicago, 18 triples; Mize, 28 home runs; Lee Handley, Pittsburgh, 18 stolen bases; Claude Passeau, Philadelphia and Chicago, 137 strikeouts.

Lafayette Meets Traditional Rival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 7—A traditional gridiron rivalry that began 27 years ago but lapsed during the last two years is to be resumed Oct. 14 when Lafayette and Muhlenberg meet at Fisher Field in the first of three games to determine the intercollegiate championship of the Lehigh Valley.

From 1912 until 1937, the Leopards and the Cardinals met on the football field annually; except in 1916, but relations were severed in 1937 and 1938 and their resumption is welcomed by alumni of both institutions. Twenty-four games have been played, with Lafayette having a decided edge, having won 20 while the Cardinals won but three. One game, that in 1913, ended in a tie.

The game next Saturday is expected by E. E. (Hooks) Mylin, head Lafayette coach, to be one of the hardest of the season for the Maroon, since Muhlenberg has one of the strongest teams in its history and gave the powerful Villanova team an interesting afternoon in its opener before bowing, 14 to 0.

One of the largest crowds of the year in Fisher Field is expected to witness the contest with many local supporters of the Cardinals following the team to Easton.

Newberry Eleven On Way to Record

NEWBERRY, S. C., Oct. 7 (AP)—The Newberry College Indians, coached by Billy Laval, apparently are out to set some kind of football record.

The Indians' scoreboard to date:
Sept. 22—Catawba 0, Newberry 0.
Sept. 29—Wofford 0, Newberry 0.
Oct. 6—Appalachian 0, Newberry 0.
Next week Newberry plays Presbyterian College at Clinton.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	1,326,230
1939 volume to date	205,341,676
1938 volume to date	208,514,963

Downward Drift Develops Today In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Stock market prices drifted lower in languid dealings today.

Leaders were down at the fairly active opening. Near the final hour losses ran fractions to around 2 points or more.

Steels were the most lively of the various groups but there was little business in aircrafts which were all over the ticker tape yesterday.

Brokers said that while sentiment seemed to be Britain and France would refuse Reichsführer Hitler's peace moves, there was very little likelihood of decisive action before next week, perhaps on Tuesday, when Prime Minister Chamberlain is scheduled to address the British Parliament.

The possibility that President Roosevelt or Premier Mussolini might call for an armistice was not overlooked.

On the downward path were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Kennecott, du Pont, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, American Telephone and Western Union.

Rail Loans Lower

Declines in low-priced rail loans contrasted with fresh demand for U. S. Government issues in the bond market today.

Traders didn't press business either way, however, most preferring to wait definite disposition of Hitler's "peace" offer.

Emphasizing this view was the listless performance of the foreign dollar group. Here German loans were comparatively active at small advances.

Gains in the Treasuries ran to around 6-32 point near the end of the short session.

Losers in the corporate division included Nickel Plate 5½s, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

Shell union 2½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s tacked on small gains.

Lehman Corp Adds To Stock Hodings

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp., the first major investing company to report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, largely increased its holdings of common stocks since the mid-year, the corporation's statement disclosed.

As of the reporting date common stock holdings were valued at $56,395,315, or 79.8 per cent of gross assets against $34,745,447, or 55.6 per cent of assets on June 30.

Net asset value of the corporation's capital stock was $33.66 a share on Sept. 30 compared with $29.79 a share on June 30.

Coincident with the rise in common share investments the concern's holdings of U. S. Government securities were reduced to $4,560,031 from $15,027,156. As of Sept. 30 U. S. Governments, cash and receivables constituted 9.6 per cent of gross value of assets compared with 32.3 per cent on June 30.

Principal additions to the portfolio were drawn from the following share groups: steels, automotive and rubber, chemicals, industrial machinery and equipment, manufacturing, metals and mining, oils, railroads, and rail equipments.

Holdings of steel stocks which were negligible three months ago were augmented by large purchases of U. S. Steel common and Bethlehem and smaller amounts of Republic and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

New Issues Total Best in Six Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities in the week ended yesterday totaled $13,155,000, the largest amount in six weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Though still below pre-war totals, the amount was more than double any other week since the beginning of the conflict and 74 per cent of the total represented new capital.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$13,155,000	$104,087,300
Municipal	5,725,000	20,697,300
Pub. Utility	550,000	79,900,000
Miscel.	6,660,000	2,250,000
Stock	220,000	1,240,000

Equipment Financing By Penna. Railroad

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $8,865,000 in 2¾ per cent equipment trust certificates.

The proceeds of the sale will be used to finance in part the construction of 2,500 freight cars and 20 electric locomotives estimated to cost a total of $11,820,000. The equipment is to be built in the railroad's own shops.

Brokers' Loans Increase $6,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $412,000,000.

The week ended Oct. 6 and the total represented an increase of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $497,000,000.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	9	71⅛	70	70	+ ¼
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	8	50	48¾	48¾	— ¼
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Oct 5
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	18	18	
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	5	61	61	61	+ ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	1	1	1	Oct 5
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	17	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	14½	14	14	—1¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	28	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅞
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	14½	13¾	13¾	—1½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	4	21	19¼	19¼	Oct 6
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	21	24⅞	23¼	23¼	—1⅝
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	184	183	183	—1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 6
15½	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	62½	62½	62½	Oct 5
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	17	43¼	42	42	—2
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 5
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69	68	69	Oct 6
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	22¼	22	22¼	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	8	34½	32½	34⅛	+1⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6½	6⅛	6⅜	Oct 6
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	5	53¼	52	52	— ½
116½	83½	Am Can (4)	7	111⅞	111¼	111⅞	— ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	156	156	156	
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	26	37¾	36	36½	—1⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	61	59½	59½	—2½
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	16	23	22¼	22¼	—1¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 6
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	111⅞	112	Oct 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Oct 6
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9½	9½	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	14½	14	14	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	28	2⅜	2½	2⅝	
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 6
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 6
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	20½	20	20	— ¼
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	— ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	23	23	23	— ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	21	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	2	37½	37½	37½	—1
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	48⅜	48	48	Oct 6
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 6
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	10	7½	7¼	7¼	Oct 6
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	13	26	25½	25½	—1¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	71	71	71	—2½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	15½	13⅜	13½	
5½	2¼	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
40½	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	15	26¾	26	26	Oct 6
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	1	46	46	46	— ½
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	4	40½	40	40	
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	45	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	13	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	—1
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	77	77	77	Oct 6
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	Oct 5
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	11	54	53½	53½	—1¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138¼	138	138	+2½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66	66	66	Oct 6
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	26	38¾	38	38	—1⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (⅛g)	6	12	12	12	Oct 5
17¾	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	24	24	24	—1⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	90½	93	Oct 5
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	3	161¾	161⅜	161¾	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	12	76	75½	75½	Oct 6
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	78⅛	77¾	78¼	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	1	139	139	139	+2
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	27	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅝
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	15	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ⅝
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	10	54	51½	52½	—2
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	10	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 4
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	60	33⅛	32¼	32¼	—1
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	45	45	45	Oct 6
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	12	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A-P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	33¼	33¼	32¼	Oct 6
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Oct 6
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	7	51	50	51	Oct 6
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	37	36½	36¾	— ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Oct 5
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	12	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅞
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	64¼	64	64	— ¼
30¼	15	Atl Coast Line	7	25	24¼	24½	— ¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	19½	18½	18½	Oct 6
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	18½	18½	Oct 3
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	10	24⅜	24	24	— ½
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105½	105½	105½	—1
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	5	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45¼	44¾	45¼	Oct 5
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	65	65	65	+1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 5
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 6
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3	3¼	Oct 3
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	36	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	49	19¼	18½	18⅝	—1
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23	23	23	Oct 3
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 6
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	16⅞	16½	16½	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Oct 6
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	— ⅝
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 5
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	z	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16¾	Bendix Av (⅛g)	31	28⅜	28	28	— ⅝
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	19⅛	19¼	19¼	Oct 6
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	2	52¼	52	52¼	Oct 5
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38⅞	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	94	88½	86¾	87½	—1
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 5
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	115¼	115	115	— ¾
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	13	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	18	26	25⅜	25¾	— ¾
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	19	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	Oct 5
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21⅜	20¾	21	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	8	27½	27	27	— ¾
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 6
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A (.60g)	5	6	6	6	Oct 4
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	38	13¾	13¼	13¼	—1
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	21	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¾
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42½	42	42½	Oct 6
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	6	24⅜	24	24	— ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	2	18⅛	18	18	— ½
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
8	4	Budd Mfg	26	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	10	5	5	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co	6	25¼	25	25	— ¾
34⅛	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	8	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	Oct 6
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	15	13½	13	13	— ⅜
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	10	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20	20	Oct 6
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	6	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	Oct 6
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 6
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Read	12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¾g)	2	40	39	39	Oct 6
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 6
33	13⅞	Carpenter S (.70g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	—1½
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI) Co (5e)	6	79	79	79	—3½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	4	59	57¾	57¾	—1½
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	14	25	24¼	24½	— ¾
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
50⅜	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	26½	26	26	— ¾
5¼	⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12¼	5¾	Cent RR NJ	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	11⅝	11	11	Oct 6
5½	3½	Century R M	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 3
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	27	27	27	— ½
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 6
47¾	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	18	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
95½	86	Ches & O pf.(4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp (1.20g)	12	27¾	27¼	27¼	Oct 6

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	— ½
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	5	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 6
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 6
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12⅜	12¾	12¾	Oct 6
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	—1½
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¾	¾	¾	Oct 6
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 3
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 6
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 6
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
13⅛	5	Childs Co	7	6⅛	6	6	Oct 6
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	84	91⅞	90	90¾	—1¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11⅛	11	11⅛	Oct 4
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 6
30½	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	30½	30¼	30½	Oct 6
33½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	33	33	33	
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	45⅝	45¼	45½	— ¼
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	2	31	30¾	30¾	
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	111	110½	111	Oct 6
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	2	33¼	32¾	32¾	—1¼
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	9	22⅞	21¾	21¾	Oct 6
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	19	19	19	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 5
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	21	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	1	82	82	82	—1
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%fd)	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Oct 6
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	4	19½	19⅜	19½	Oct 5
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ½
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
109⅝	99	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	52	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 4
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	26	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	15	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	64½	64¼	64¼	— ¾
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	13	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	16	7⅝	7¼	7¼	Oct 6
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 5
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	16	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ¾
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	24	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	7	105⅜	104⅝	104⅝	— ½
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 6
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	12	3¼	3	3	Oct 6
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	7	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅞
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 6
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	+1
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	7	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1½	1½	1½	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	89½	89½	89½	Oct 4
51¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	10	48	47¼	47¼	—1
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	17	8½	8⅛	8¼	Oct 6
37⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	Oct 6
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	13	28½	28¼	28½	— ¼
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ¾
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	63	62½	62½	+ ½
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	156	156	156	+1½
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	13	4	3⅞	4	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38	16	Crane Co	9	26	25¾	25¾	— ¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	98½	98	98½	Oct 6
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 6
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	Oct 6
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	6	27	26¾	26¾	— ¾
40¼	33	Cr C pf xw (2

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Continues to Show Large Gains Over 1938

Business and Industry

August Securities Filed With SEC Total $298,571,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Heavy security registrations of recent months continued in August, the SEC reported, with gross registrations of $298,571,000.

Large issues aggregating about $50,000,000 were delayed, however, leading the SEC to comment that the delays "may have reflected war fears during the month."

Securities proposed for sale totaled $277,487,000, as compared with $188,081,000 in July and $288,571,000 in August 1938. The remainder of the August, 1939, registrations were for conversion, exchange or options.

Utility issues accounted for $206,453,000 or 74.4 per cent of the total offered for sale. Nearly half the total was in two issues of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, with aggregate gross proceeds of $129,965,000.

Manufacturers offered 12 per cent of the total or $33,309,000 and foreign governments and municipalities 10.8 per cent or $30,050,000. Financial and investment companies accounted for the remaining 1.3 per cent.

Compensation to be paid to distributors aggregated $6,031,000 or 2.2 per cent of gross proceeds, leaving net proceeds to the issuers of $270,203,000. Of that amount, 81.3 per cent was to be applied to indebtedness, 5.9 per cent to be used for new money purposes and the rest for other purposes.

The extent to which the underwriting of securities has been concentrated in New York City and among 50 leading industrial banking firms was also disclosed by the commission.

The SEC reported that 152 underwritten securities issues aggregating $1,649,339,000 were disposed of in the year ending June 30, 1939.

Eighty-four New York firms accounted for $1,142,480,000, or 69.3 per cent, of participations, while 264 firms outside the city handled the rest, $506,859,000, or 30.7 per cent.

Issues managed by New York firms totaled $1,229,112,000, or 74.5 per cent. Participation of New York firms in issues managed constituted almost one-fourth of their total participations, against one-seventh for outside firms. The first Boston Corporation of New York led in participation with $109,948,000. Dillon, Read & Company led in issues managed with $59,466,000.

Evidence of the concentration of investment banking was given in figures showing that the five largest firms accounted for 24.8 per cent of total participations and 39 per cent of issues managed, while the 50 largest firms accounted for 83.8 per cent and 96.4 per cent.

Gold Imports Lowest Since August 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that the war has nearly cut off gold shipments to the United States.

Gold imports fell to $17,263,624 in the week ended Sept. 29, the smallest for any week since Aug. 13, 1938.

The figure compares with $36,966,595 in the preceding week, and a record of $224,000,000 in one of the many weeks of European crisis which preceded the war. England and France, formerly major gold shippers, have stopped, and in the week ended Sept. 29, the major shippers were Canada, $5,310,680; Japan, $5,517,585; and India, $1,627,597.

Silver imports, totaling $1,075,106, were about the usual amount and included $340,353 from Canada and $589,266 from Mexico.

Export totals of the week were $2,727 for gold and $404,580 for silver.

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Will Britain's Latin American Bonds Become Wartime Asset?

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street's bond experts say they see a possibility that Great Britain might convert one of her chief financial worries — her Latin American bonds—into a wartime asset.

And in the conversion, they said, the United States might add a few more troubles to her own Latin American bond problem.

Latin American nations and municipalities owe $1,600,000,000 to investors in the United States. Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay are repaying their borrowings, but all the other nations are in default.

This excepts Venezuela, which has no foreign debt.

Debts to Britain Greater

But the debts of Latin America to Great Britain are much greater. British loans to Brazil alone are almost half as large as United States' loans to all the nations of Latin America, and the British are having just as difficult a time with collections.

But now, say the bond men, Great Britain has a means of collecting what is owed her by simply canceling those millions in bonds in exchange for shipments of war necessities: cotton, meat, coffee, nitrates, copper, tin, manganese, petroleum.

Of course, said the experts, it isn't likely the British will be repaid 20 shillings on the pound, which is to say 100 cents on the dollar.

The countries which are in default in their payments have an opportunity for pointing out that the British pound sterling isn't worth as much as it was before the war in terms of United States and their own currencies and that their bonds, for that matter, aren't worth very much these days on the world market—largely because they are in default.

The United States' problem in this type of settlement, Wall Street experts said, is an intensification of what always has been the main bar to the development of trade between North and South America—the lack of money on the part of the Southern nations with which to buy United States products.

With the exception of coffee and a few specialized products, Latin America has virtually nothing to sell which the United States does not produce itself.

Latin America Needs Credit

Consequently, while the United States would like to sell its airplanes and locomotives and automobiles and safety razors to Latin America, economic necessity does not force this country to buy from there. And it is scarcely curious that the Latin Americans have in past times often placed their orders for manufactured articles with European nations which were spending their money south of the Tropic of Cancer.

The Germans, until the war came along, were willing and anxious to barter their manufactured goods for Western World products. And now it appears possible that the British will barter their Latin American bonds for more of those products.

But, the bond men point out, this will not improve the cash-on-hand accounts of the Latin Americans. And United States' manufacturers and exporters prefer to do business on a cash basis.

This is the end served by the Export-Import Bank in Washington which, funded by the Government, sets up credits with the various nations with which the United States desires to do business, then pays cash to American business men who are selling their products to those nations.

President Roosevelt has indicated that he will ask Congress to increase the Export-Import Bank's capitalization to $500,000,000 from its present $100,000,000 to permit expansion of United States exports to Latin America.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

English economy is going through the difficulties of transition from peace to war conditions. In the first days of war many acts were passed by Parliament, and many regulations were issued for the control of industry, commodity markets, stock exchanges, foreign exchange markets and so on.

These have naturally had the effect of making business conditions difficult and obscure. There has been considerable curtailment of peace-time activities, and war-like activities have not yet expanded to take up the slack.

These conditions in industry were reflected in the stock exchange in the early part of hostilities, with turnover limited, and prices of industrial equities below the lows of last Munich and of the beginning of the current year. Gilt-edged prices are of course regulated by the fixing of minimum prices below which dealings may not be made.

Stocks Affected

The industrial shares market is obviously dominated by two factors. First, a new budget with heavy increases in taxation. Second, the unequal incidence between firms of the Government's compulsory insurance of stocks in this country.

The premium fixed at present is at the rate of £6 per cent per annum, with a minimum period of three months' insurance. A firm with a rapid turnover of stock is far less severely hit than a firm with slow turnover.

Ford motors for example will have to pay a premium of more than £100,000, equal to approximately 60 per cent of the latest equity earnings, while Woolworth pays a premium of £195,000, equal to only 4 per cent of latest equity earnings.

The incidence of the premium is equally erratic between firms in the same line of business, and consequently a matter of the greatest importance to the investor.

Every firm of course will attempt to pass on the cost to the consumer. Some firms are even endeavoring to charge the consumer an equal percentage increase in price, thereby treating the charge as one on turnover instead of on stocks. But the extent to which this process is possible is bound to vary from commodity to commodity, and the investor is set a new problem.

During the earlier stages of the war there were some very drastic adjustments of business to new conditions. Some industries were temporarily almost completely closed down. The entertainment industry is an example. Others have had to contemplate considerable reductions in costs to meet drastic reductions in revenue.

The press is a good example, since revenues from advertising have shrunk rapidly, and costs have been reduced by cutting the size of papers, and in some cases by reductions in staff.

Expect Hardships

It is inevitable that in such cases there will be great hardships for some time to come, since a large number of dismissals will be among those with incomes higher than the maximum allowed for inclusion in the state unemployment insurance schemes. And for such people there is at the moment very little prospect of obtaining alternative employment.

There is very strong feeling in the city and in the business world that the government ought at once to encourage a resumption of spending by the community. To cut expenditures by consumers now, even in the idea that such saving and economy is a contribution to the national effort, is considered by the business world to be a calamitous mistake. Savings must naturally be diverted to war-time effort. But that effort is not yet crying out for savings, and economy now merely induces a temporary depression.

The business world therefore feels that the government should both urge consumers to continue normal expenditures, and should clarify its own attitude to the needs of business. An example of difficulties induced by the government is the uncertainty which prevails about the operation of the government's ban on new issues of capital.

Revision of Economy

The problem is not merely the adjustment of technical difficulties. We are undergoing a fundamental revision of our economy. The government must do much more to ease such revision than merely pass regulations restricting uses of capital and business endeavors which are not necessary to the pursuit of the war. It must actively expand the desired uses of capital and train men for new employments which are necessary, and must avoid the temporary incidence for many months of business depression.

Several months ago, in discussing in this column the 1939-40 budget introduced by Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I reported the feeling evident in many circles that the budget showed no grasp of the economic and financial policies which the Government should adopt to meet the semi-war conditions that then prevailed and were expected to continue for a long time to come.

Now that we are at war, the Government has not yet given any evidence that it has grasped the size of the problem and the forces compelling it to action. The Chancellor has promised soon to introduce a new budget, and it is hoped here that it will be more than an expedient to meet only the government's cash needs.

Exchange Adaptable

The foreign exchange market is adapting itself to the new conditions created by Government regulation, and is endeavoring to clarify the obscurer regulations.

One of the chief problems has been whether banks should sell to the authorities foreign exchange assets held on behalf of non-resident clients, along with similar assets held by residents in Britain.

From the experience of past weeks, it seems that all applications for the withdrawal of French balances are being granted but that permission is not being granted for the withdrawal of balances belonging to neutrals, including Americans.

This may be the main reason for the break in the unofficial sterling rate in New York, since once it was found that permission to withdraw balances from this country was not being given, the balances were offered for sale on overseas markets.

In France, since the amount of foreign balances is much smaller, permission is being given for the export of such funds, and the allied authorities will therefore have to see that balances are not withdrawn from London via France to other countries.

Federal Jury Is To Probe Alleged Building Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Orders for a special Federal Grand Jury to convene in New York City were announced by the Department of Justice as it extended its investigation of alleged trade restraints in building construction.

More than 100 electrical contractors, manufacturers, associations and labor unions have been served with subpoenas requiring them to produce their records before the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury will convene November 9 to hear evidence of alleged restraints in supplying and installing electrical equipment in buildings throughout the city. Later, it is expected to expand its inquiry to other phases of construction.

A staff of lawyers headed by John Henry Lewin and Grant W. Kelleher, special assistants to the attorney general, have been conducting an initial investigation. They recently were joined by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

A Cleveland, Ohio, grand jury began an investigation of the building industry Tuesday, intending also to inquire into complaints of anti-trust violations in the plumbing industry.

The Department of Justice announced that similar proceedings might soon begin also in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle.

The widespread investigations, said the department, resulted from numerous complaints by home owners, labor union leaders, contractors, dealers in building materials, public officials, and civic organizations.

Commodity Prices Maintain Level Of The Previous Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices held steady in the last week of September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index registering 79.5 per cent of the 1926 average, unchanged from the preceding week.

Continued advances in prices of hides, skins, and textiles were counterbalanced by lower prices for livestock, meats, and nonferrous metals, the Commerce Department reported.

Each of the commodity groups is substantially above its level of a month ago. The increases range from about 2 per cent for fuel and lighting materials, building materials and metals to more than 10 percent for farm products and hides and leather products.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials and semimanufactured commodities were slightly higher while finished products declined fractionally.

Commodity groups	Sept 30 1939	Sept. 23 1939	Sept. 2 1939	P. C. inc. from Sept. 2,'39 to Sept. 30, '39
All commodities	79.5	79.5	75.3	+ 5.6
Farm prods	69.3	69.5	62.7	+10.5
Foods	74.4	75.1	68.5	+ 8.6
Hides & lea prds	103.5	101.9	92.7	+11.7
Text prods	73.4	72.3	67.2	+ 9.2
Fuel&ltg mtls	74.4	74.2	73.2	+ 1.6
Mtl & mtl prods	95.2	95.3	93.5	+ 1.8
Bldg materials	91.2	91.0	89.7	+ 1.7
Chem & drugs	78.5	77.9	74.4	+ 5.5
Housefurn goods	89.1	88.8	87.0	+ 2.4
Miscellaneous	76.7	76.6	73.2	+ 4.8
Raw matls	73.1	73.0	67.1	+ 8.9
Semifctd atcls	83.7	83.3	74.6	+12.2
Finished prods	82.4	82.5	79.7	+ 3.4
All comm other than fm prods	81.8	81.7	78.1	+ 4.7
All comm other than fm prds&fds	83.3	83.0	80.4	+ 3.6

Scrap Price Raised; Highest Since 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow-Jones & Co., reported in a dispatch from Pittsburgh sales of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at $24.50 a ton, a new high in the rising scrap trend and an advance of $1.50 over the previous sale. This also is 50 cents above the highest price reached in 1937.

Other grades of scrap, the financial news agency reported, also have been advanced in proportion over a range of from $24 to $24.50 a ton.

Woolworth Sales Up 10P. C. in September

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported sales in September rose about 10 per cent to $25,810,154, against $23,491,433 in the comparable month a year ago.

In the first nine months of the year the aggregate was $213,022,705, a gain of 5½ per cent over $201,846,132 in the first months of 1939.

American Exports of Toys 17 P. C. Above a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—War materials might become at important United States export next year, but this year the boom is in toys.

The Commerce Department calculated that $1,892,140 worth of toys were shipped abroad in the first eight months of the year, exceeding by 17 per cent the corresponding figure for last year.

The United States, which since the World War has surpassed both Germany and Japan in playing Santa Claus to the world, is shipping increasingly larger quantities of mechanical toys, wheel goods and rubber balloons. Doll exports gained by a lesser amount, while wood toys slacked off slightly.

Socony-Vacuum Raises Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company announced an increase in the tank car price for all grades of automobile gasoline and naphthas ½ cent a gallon in New England and New York State, effective Oct. 4.

Retail Trade Has 8 to 14 P. C. Rise Over 1938 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade activity expanded moderately on the average this week, although some areas suffered from a prolonged rainy spell, Dun & Bradstreet said in its weekly business survey.

"The trend of sales, judged against the 1938 level at this time, made a varied showing," the agency said, "depending on the type of merchandise and the section of the country.

"For the country as a whole, the improvement in dollar sales was estimated at between 8 and 14 per cent, with the unit volume up slightly less because of the moderate rise in the level of prices.

"Midwestern cities, with an average gain of 10 to 15 per cent, had the largest relative increase. In the Southwest, the prolonged drought continued to retard buying in rural districts, the year-to-year improvement of 3 to 6 per cent being the narrowest for any region.

"The percentage showing for other sections was estimated as follows: New England 6 to 11, the East 8 to 12, the South 5 to 10, and the Northwest and Pacific Coast 4 to 8.

"Grocery sales were reported still "surprisingly good," although the panicky buying of early September was little in evidence.

"Electric appliance volume, helped by co-operative dealer campaigns, was 20 to 30 per cent heavier, while automobile buying, gaining rapidly in a new—and earlier—model year, was as much as 45 per cent ahead.

"Wholesale markets had a comparatively quiet week, with turnover the smallest since the opening of hostilities abroad. Forward orders dwindled as buyers withdrew to appraise foreign developments and to make adjustments in budgets in the light of recent trends in prices and purchasing power."

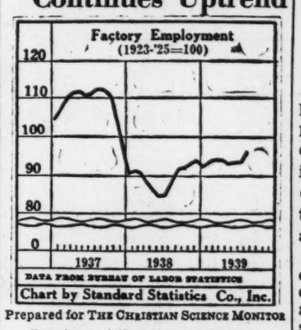
Treasury Deficit Over $1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury had a deficit of more than $1,000,000,000, after little more than a third of the current fiscal year.

October 4 figures made available showed that since July 1, the Treasury had spent $2,510,312,152 and had taken in $1,496,225,402.

In the similar period last year, when expenditures were slightly smaller and income slightly larger, the deficit was $770,904,750.

Factory Employment Continues Uptrend



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In view of the recent and prospective sharp increases in industrial activity, factory employment will probably continue the upward trend indicated by the latest index figure reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Steel Engineers Say Industry Stands On Verge of Big Boom

PITTSBURGH (AP) — C. Clarke Wales, President, told the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers "the American steel industry stands today on the verge of the biggest boom in history."

Asserting that English, German and Russian mills must turn to the job of supplying domestic war demands and give up exports, he said:

"Trade demands from South America alone—much of it lost in the past to England and Germany, will keep our mills busy for months to come.

"It is up to the American producers of heavy and light steels to keep the world supplied and our mills—large and small—are anticipating healthy orders."

Auto Output Is Still Increasing

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports noted a continued upturn in automobile production, estimating the current week's output at 76,095 cars and trucks compared with 62,755 last week and 33,165 units this week a year ago.

The survey said that a further increase next week was likely and added that expanding demand in the field was "continuing to surprise factory officials," who are advancing production schedules which in many instances are "above projections set for them as recently as a month ago."

Insurance Demand Expected To Rise Due to War Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Insurance companies are expected to participate promptly and directly in any acceleration of the industrial tempo induced by war-time activity, according to Legg & Co. in a study of the outlook for insurance stocks in a war-time economy.

The study is based on a review of the experience of insurance companies in the world war period as reflected in the operating results of 22 fire insurance and 15 casualty-surety companies then important factors in their fields.

"It is axiomatic," states the study, "that expanding inventories and rising prices stimulate fire insurance premium volume, while increasing employment automatically enlarges premium revenues from such casualty-surety risks as workmen's compensation insurance and fidelity bonds. Similarly the motor vehicles and inland marine underwriting of the fire companies is closely geared to the general business pace, and such casualty-surety coverages as the liability lines and surety bonds likewise are sensitive to the rise and fall of production indices.

"The impetus to premium writings from war-time activities," continues the firm, "was initially reflected more emphatically in fire insurance premiums than in the casualty business, probably due to the normal lag in pay-roll audits and other calculations of additional premiums due the casualty carriers in a period of rising production and employment.

"By 1919 fire insurance premium volume had increased 107 per cent over the writings of 1914 and casualty-surety premium income had recorded a gain of 127 per cent. In the five-year period 1915-1919 annual premium volume of the fire insurance companies averaged 69 per cent above the yearly average in the five years of peace preceding, while annual writings of the casualty companies showed an average rise of 96 per cent.

"Underwriting operations of the companies reviewed in this survey were profitable throughout the entire period of the World War, and in every year following 1914 were far above the excellent average of the preceding years of peace. Average yearly underwriting profits of the fire companies during the 1915-1919 period were 180 per cent greater than the annual average of 1910-1914 profits, while casualty underwriting profits during the 1915-1919 period were up an average of 119 per cent over 1910-1914 profits.

"The increase in assets of the casualty companies between the 1914 and 1919 year-ends amounted to 114 per cent, while fire insurance assets concurrently increased 65 per cent. The annual cash dividends paid on fire stocks during 1915-1919 were at a rate 27 per cent above the average of the five preceding years, while annual casualty disbursements were up an average of 35 per cent. The increase in liquidating value of the fire insurance stocks between the end of 1914 and the 1919 year-end was 47 per cent, while for the casualty-surety companies it was 40 per cent.

"There seems little basis for fear that investment portfolios of most fire and casualty companies will suffer any heavy depreciation through declining bond prices, for unlike the life insurance companies, fire and casualty units have avoided investment in low-coupon, long-term refunding bonds issued in recent years and are currently in possession of larger cash balances and heavier investments in short and medium-term bonds than at perhaps any time in the past.

"The profits from investment in insurance stocks may be less spectacular, but definitely more certain than profits from the "war-babies," based on the increasing business and profits of the insurance companies during the 1914-1918 debacle."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

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★ ★

When really big news breaks and overflows there's no substitute for vast editorial experience and calm good judgment. There never was a news story that justified hysterical reporting or sloppy editing, including the current European conflict. Today people want facts that are reliable. To serve its readers and to serve them well, The Sun has put its resources into thorough coverage of war news and careful checking of bulletins and dispatches to eliminate the product of the rumor-mongers and propagandists who once again are so active. The increasing numbers of readers who are turning to The Sun for reliable information show its influence among New York's alert and thinking families. At a time like this the strength of The Sun as a distinguished, progressive newspaper and as an effective medium for advertising is clearly indicated.

The Sun
NEW YORK

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Move Irregularly To Lower Levels

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Livestock prices developed marked irregularity this week but the general trend was toward lower levels. After midweek, severe downturns wiped out all early betterment and left values lower than a week earlier.

Hogs declined early, recovered slightly under supply reduction to close 15-25 cents lower, for the period. In the meantime native and western lambs declined sharply, closing 35-50 cents lower. Long yearling steers topped at $11.50, hogs sold down from $7 at the low time, closing $7.25 down, while best fat lambs finished at $9.65.

Fed steer and yearling prices followed an unusually uneven course, advancing early in the week, only to collapse after midweek. After all was said and done the market closed steady to 25 cents lower than late last week, while the quota of well finished yearlings and light steers also eased off a trifle, the former showing less downturn than the weighty group.

Grassy and shortfeds of value to sell $8.50-9.25 also lost price ground, as did the majority of fed steers and yearlings at $9.50-10.75. Wyoming and Montana grass steers sold at $8-9.10.

Closing prices on the fed steer and yearling crop were fully 50 cents under the high time, while common and medium killers as well as most replacement cattle were generally 25 cents off. Meanwhile, cows, grass heifers, bulls, and vealers also finished the week at lower levels.

Recent declines in hog prices were not halted until top hogs had dropped to $7 at Chicago, with best offerings at other midwestern and river markets under that figure. Supply reduction gave salesmen some leverage at midweek with which to turn prices upward in a small way, and final sales were generally 15-25 cents under last week's close, this applying to 160-300 lb. averages.

Heavier butchers and sows finished steady to 10 cents higher, in contrast with losses elsewhere. Late in the week, good and choice 200-300 lb. butchers bulked at $6.85-7.20 top $7.25. Good 270-330 lb. sows closed at $6.35-6.60, and most 330-500 pounders brought $5.75-6.40.

Lamb prices fell abruptly early in the week and made only a semblance of recovery, closing 35-50 cents lower than last Friday. Westerns made $9.65 late, against $9.50 at the low time, while the late top on natives stopped at $9.50. During the week a large part of the crop, including natives and westerns, brought $9.10-9.50. Feeders were wanted at $8.75-9.25.

Canadian Financing Only $104,100 For Month of September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of September new Canadian bond financing was practically at a standstill due to war conditions abroad and in Canada and totaled only $104,100 of municipal bonds, excluding two issues of Dominion Government Treasury bills, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

An issue of $250,000,000 of Treasury bills, dated September 15 and due December 15, 1939, was sold at a rate of .846 per cent, and another $25,000,000 issue, dated September 29 and due December 29, 1939, was sold at a rate of .925 per cent, both issues being for refunding purposes.

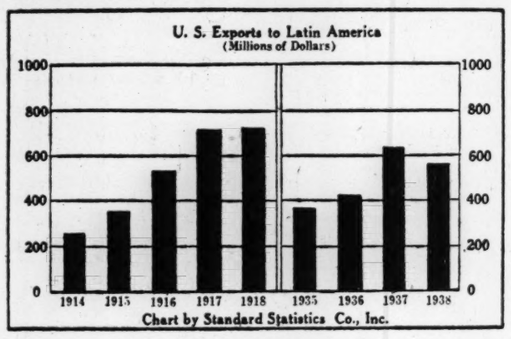
In the same month last year Canadian bond financing aggregated $748,747 and in 1937 to $3,-713,077.

In the first nine months of this year, Canadian Government and municipal bond financing, exclusive of $465,000,000 of Treasury bills amounted to $351,857,732, as compared with totals of $311,244,-829 and $374,181,587 in the similar periods of 1938 and 1937 respectively, according to the compilation.

Of the 1939 total, $205,881,011 was for refunding and $145,976,-721 for new money. All but $67,-500,000 was sold in Canada, this amount being placed in the United States.

Corporate financing for the first nine months of 1939 totaled $226,-954,500, of which $212,377,500 was issued for refunding purposes and $14,577,000 for new money. This nine-month total, the largest since 1936, compares with $54,645,500 in 1938 and $124,893,800 in 1937.

U. S. Exports to Latin America Roughly Double Those of 1914



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Exports to Latin America last year were roughly double what they were in 1914 at the start of the preceding World War. While the percentage gain may not be so large under present conditions, there is no doubt that United States exporters will get much of the business previously done in Latin America by the present belligerent nations.

Record Number of Customers for Gas Industry; Earnings in Excess of 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With more customers than it has served at any time in its history and with greater sales and revenues than it enjoyed in 1929, the gas industry, the oldest utility in the United States, seems to have reason to face the future with confidence, according to a survey appearing in the current issue of The Index published by The New York Trust Company.

Serving a total of 17,135,000 customers, or about 60 per cent of the nation's homes, the gas industry represents a total investment in plants and equipment of almost $5,000,000,000, The Index states. Total sales of the industry in 1938 are estimated at $786,576,000.

"In a difficult period the (gas) industry has succeeded in expanding its market both in domestic and in industrial uses," The Index points out. "Through improvement of appliances it has made its product more acceptable to consumers. Confronted with changing business conditions and habits of living, the industry has shown itself flexible enough to take advantage of these changes to improve its position in a highly competitive field.

"The growth of the gas industry and its record in adverse times, therefore, indicate that with any upturn in business generally it may be expected to achieve even greater advances than those already made in its century and a quarter of orderly progress."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
Gary (Theo) Co 1st pf	15c	Q	Oct. 9	Oct. 2
Lake of the Woods M pf	$5.50		Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Hutchins Invest Corp $7 pf	$1		Oct. 14	Oct. 6
Reserve Investing Corp $7 pf	$1.25		Oct. 14	Oct 6
Shamrock O & Gas pf	$3		Oct. 14	Oct. 10
Do cv pf	30c		Oct. 14	Oct. 10
Stock				
Beacon Asso Inc	10%		Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Extra				
First Nat Bank Palm Beach	50c		Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Guarantee Co of N Am (Montreal, Que)	$2.50		Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Honeymead Prod	12c		Sep. 30	Sep. 28
Rath Pkg	33 1-3c		Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Rich Ice Cream Co Inc	20c		Nov.	Oct. 14
Final				
Brit-Amer Tob Co Ltd (Amer Dep Rec) for pf reg	6 4-5c		Oct. 7	Sep. 1
Do ord reg	15 4-5c		Oct. 7	Sep. 1
Burma Corp Ltd (Am Dep Rec) for ord reg	8 2-5c		Oct. 6	Aug. 11
Cable & Wireless (Holding) (Amer Dep Rec) 5½% pf	7 1-10c		Oct. 7	Sep. 22
Roan Antel C M	3d			
Increased				
Collins Co.	$2	Q	Oct. 14	Oct. 3
Commwlth Edison	45c	Nov.	1	Oct. 13
Pierce Governor	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Oct. 6
U S Fire Ins	$1.50		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Wilson Line	$1		Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Initial				
Midcont Airlines pf	6c	Q	Oct. 16	
Nevada Calif Electric Corp $3 cum	75c		Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Interim				
Cable & Wirless (Holding Ltd ord	1½%			
Br Celanese	7½		Oct. 31	
2d Scott No In Tr	3½		Oct. 11	Sep. 26
Irregular				
Am Enka Corp	$1		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Am Stove	$1		Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Comw Edi Co	45c		Nov. 1	Oct. 13
Frontier Royal	2½c		Oct. 3	Sep. 20
Mid W Rub Rec	$1.25		Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Mode O'Day Corp	15c		Oct. 13	Sep. 29
Reed Drug Co	*10c		Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Wash Oil Co	50c		Oct. 10	Oct. 6
Wilson Line, Inc.	$1		Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Reduced				
Dayton Rubber	25c		Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Resumed				
Jonas & Naumb'g	10c		Oct. 25	Oct. 16
Regular				
Adams Mfg (J D)	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Am Alliance Ins Co (N Y)	25c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Am Art Wks Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Am Asphalt Roof Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
American Dairies Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Am Mch & Fdy	20c		Oct. 2	Sep. 18
Amer Screw Co	20c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 18
Amer Steamship Co	$2		Oct. 2	Sep. 28
Atlantic City Elec Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 6
Atlas Pow Co pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Ault & Wiborg Prop Ltd 5% pf	$1.27	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Beattie Br 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Bird-Archer do pf	$2		Oct. 10	Sep. 29
Blue R Corp pf	$4		Oct. 10	Sep. 29
Calgary Pow pf	*75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
Celotex Corp pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
Central Investors	$1.25	Q	Oct. 24	Oct. 19
Cent Ribbon Mills Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Cerro de Pasco C	$1		Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Chemical Prod'ts Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Colgate-P-Pet 12½c pf	Q		Oct. 2	Sep. 20
do pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 5
Columbia G & E 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Comml Alcohols pf	10c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Commodity Corp	10c		Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Consol Royalty Oil Co	5c		Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Cons Royalties Inc 6% pf	15c	Q	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Corn Ex Bk Tr NY	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Coronation Royal	2½c		Oct. 3	Sep. 20
Crystalite Prod Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Dallas Nat Bk	40c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Do	40c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Dayton Rubber A	50c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Dempster Mfg	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 26
Dominion Coal pf	37c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Economy Groc Stores Corp	25c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
Emp Group Asso	25c	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 17
Eureka P Line	50c		Nov. 1	Oct. 16
First National Bank (Media, Pa.)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Oct. 2
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
First National Bank (Palm Beach)	$1	M	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Great American Insurance Co (NY) ($5)	25c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
G Am Oil Co Tex ($10) 6% conv pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Guarantee of Nor Am (Montreal, Que)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Homestake M	37½c	M	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Honeymead Prod	12c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 28
Howe Bros 7% 1st and 2nd pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
HoweBros6% 1stpf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Incorp Investors	15c		Oct. 31	Oct. 5
Intl Cigar Mach	50c		Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Ky Util Jr pf	87½c	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 1
Lake View Trust & Savings Bank (Chic. Ill)	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Lane Bryant2pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Lex ton Util pf	$1.62½		Dec. 15	
Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co (Del) "A"	50c	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
(Do (np) "B"	25c	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co (Del) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Lincoln Ptg pf	87½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Loose Wiles Bisc	25c		Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Maytag Co. $3 pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Menotomy Tr (Arlington)	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Min-Honeywell Do pf B	50c		Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Mid-W Rub Recl	$1		Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Mich Bak	$1.25		Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Montgomery & Erie R Co	87½c	S	Oct. 31	Oct. 10
National Bk of Chambersburg (Pa)	$10		25c Q Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Do $10	25c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
Nev-Calif Elec pf	75c		Nov. 1	Oct. 16
New Eng Conft	$1.50	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 22
Nicholson File Co	30c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
No River Ins (NY)	25c		Dec. 9	Nov. 28
No Penn Gas pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
NY RR N Hamp	$1.50	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 13
No West Yeast	$2		Oct. 31	Sep. 30
No Tr Co (Phila)	$6	Q	Oct. 14	Oct. 6
N Y Mdse	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Oahu Rl & Ld	15c	M	Sep. 15	Sep. 12
Ohio Leather Dis Co	10c		Oct. 1	Sep. 29
OhL&D 6% ptc pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 29
Oh L&D 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 29
Planters Nut & Choc Co	$2	S	Sep. 20	Sep. 15
Public El Lt	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Randall Co A	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Ray-O-Vac	25c		Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Republic Pet pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Reed Drug Co. "A"	87½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Rich Ice Cr Co inc	30c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Rochester American Insurance Co. (NY)	25c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Roos Bros. pf	$1.62½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Seattle 1st N B	40c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 26
Do	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Smith (S Morgan) Co	$1.50	Q	Nov. 11	Nov. 1
Southern Fire Insurance Co (Durham, N C)	50c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 24
Springfield City Water Co 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf B	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 6% pf C	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co. Inc. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
So Tex Coml N Bk Do	$3.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sussex Fire Insur Co. (Newark, N J.) 7% pf	87½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Technicolor, Inc	25c	Q	Oct. 18	Oct. 13
Texas Co Oil	$1.50	M	Oct. 2	Sep. 26
Texas Bk & Tr (Dallas)	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Toledo Ed 7% pf 57	1-3c	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Toledo Edis 6% pf	50c	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Toledo Ed 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Toledo Light & Power Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Utah-Wyo Con Oil	½c		Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Walton Co pf	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
WashL&T(WashDC)	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Wellingford Bk & Trust Co (Conn)	62½c	Q	Oct. 10	Oct. 2

*Payable in cash or common stock.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Sept. 29 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,266, unchanged; balances abroad 191, decrease 4; discounted commercial bills—France 14,830, decrease 845; negotiable bills bought in France 4,268, decrease 16; advances against securities 3,661, decrease 16; 30-day advances against Government securities 929, decrease 645; temporary advances to state 20,576, unchanged; circulation 144,561, increase 624; total credit to current accounts 20,362, decrease 477. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 58.98 per cent, compared with 59.03 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Stock Underwriters Named

NEW YORK—Underwriters of the proposed offering of 175,000 shares of the capital stock of the U. S. Truck Lines, Inc., of Delaware, will be Otis & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Paine, Webber & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Curtis, House & Co., The First Cleveland Corporation, Merrill, Turben & Co., and Maynard H. Murch & Co., according to an amendment to the registration statement which has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Studebaker Reports Gains

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The Studebaker dealer organization is larger than it has been at any time in 10 years, George D. Keller, vice-president in charge of sales of the Studebaker Corporation, said in announcing that over 1,100 new passenger car dealer contracts were signed by the corporation in the first nine months of 1939. In September, 134 new car dealer contracts were completed, bringing to 1,103 the number signed since Jan. 1.

Container Trade Expected to Show Substantial Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Marked sales and earnings improvement for all divisions of the container industry is forecast for the rest of this year in Poor's Industry and Investment Survey.

"Although it is indicated that the sales of cans to food packers will be moderately smaller than a year ago, sales of general line cans should follow the trend of general business activity much more closely," states Poor's forecast.

Better Profits Seen

"Volume in the latter division for the full year will be sharply above the 1938 level. Thus, with tin plate prices remaining firm, it is reasonable to expect the can manufacturers to report somewhat better profits than in 1938.

"Manufacturers of glass containers operated at an estimated 63 per cent of capacity in the first six months of 1939, as compared with 59 per cent a year ago. Shipments of glass containers increased 14 per cent in the first half of the current year to 23,810,000 gross. Stocks at the end of the period were about 540,00 gross lower than a year earlier.

"New orders are understood to be coming in at a good rate, and indications are that volume of sales for the full year in this division will be far above last year's level. As a result, substantial gains in net appear likely.

"Paperboard operations appear to have been resisting the usual summer downtrend. Production averaged 66 per cent of capacity for the first six months of 1939, as compared with 59 per cent in the corresponding period of 1938.

Good Demand Seen

"In view of the marked improvement in general business conditions, there is every reason to expect this uptrend in demand for paperboard and related products to continue throughout the remainder of the year.

"However, capacity is still excessive, competition remains keen, and prices have not yet reached satisfactory levels, in spite of the increases that have occurred since the first of the year.

"Therefore, earnings of this division as a whole will not register gains commensurate with the increase in volume of sales. Nevertheless, this larger volume is enabling some manufacturers to reduce unit costs, and will permit them to report moderately better profits for the full year 1939 than they did last year."

Rayon Consumption In 9 Months About Equals 1938 Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consumption of rayon yarn and staple fiber in the United States during the first nine months of 1939 aggregated 326,700-000 pounds, a figure essentially equal to the total consumption of 327,200,000 pounds reported for the full year 1938, states the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Breakdown of the above figures show that 258,200,000 pounds of rayon yarn were consumed during the nine months ended September, against 274,100,000 pounds for all of 1938. Rayon staple fiber consumption to Sept. 30 this year aggregated 68,500,000 pounds, against 53,100,000 pounds for the full year 1938.

While record rayon consumption is expected for 1939, based upon the above figures, the Organon does not expect fourth quarter consumption to equal the record total of 122,000,000 pounds estimated for the three months July-September.

In respect to fourth quarter outlook, the publication says in part: "Rayon filament yarn consumption now approximates the industry's capacity to produce at present deniers spun. Beginning fourth quarter rayon stocks held by producers amount to less than a two weeks' supply. Thus it becomes significant that fourth quarter record third quarter total which was made possible only by drawing on stocks in the amount of 19,600,000 pounds."

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The general level of prices still remains within striking distance of the lower limits of the comparatively wide trading range which has prevailed since the middle of last month, and there should be ample opportunity to repurchase stocks sold at higher levels if subsequent developments suggest doing so.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 7

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	45c	45c	45c	35c
5.00	Bigel-Sanf	27¾	27¾	27¾	29½
8.75	Bos & Albany	89	89	89	89
8.00	Bos Edison	146	145⅞	145⅞	146½
5.00	Bos Elevated	44½	44	44	44⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	12⅝	12½	12⅝	13
.64	Bos Piers Prop	15	15	15	14⅜
..	East Gs & F pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
..	East G&F pr pf	39½	39½	39½	39
..	Eastern SS	5½	5½	5½	5½
2.50	First Nat Stors	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞
..	Hath Bak pf	29	29	29	29
..	Helvetia Oil	15c	15c	15c	10c
..	Isle Royale	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
..	Maine Cent	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Maine Cent pf	22	22	22	22
..	Mass Util-As	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
..	Narr Rac A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3.00a	N E Tel&Tel	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116½
..	North Butte	58c	58c	58c	55c
..	Old Dominion	27c	27c	27c	26c
..	Pac Mills	18⅛	17⅞	18	18⅛
..	Quincy Min	2½	2½	2½	2½
.95a	Torrington	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
.25a	Un Twist Drill	28	28	28	29½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	75	74½	74⅝	74⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3⅜s 43-40 June	102.24	102.24	102.24
2 3s 48-46	105.26	105.26	105.26
125 2½s 53-49	100.25	100.18	100.25
105 2½s 52-50	100.25	100.20	100.25
2 3s 55-51	104.2	104.2	104.2
24 2⅞s 60-55	101.28	101.21	101.28
11 2¾s 63-58	100.18	100.14	100.18
1 2¾s 65-60	100.25	100.25	100.25

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s 52-44	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	78	78
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43½	43½	43½
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100⅜	100	100⅜
1 Alield Strs 4½s '51	92	92	92
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	60	59½	59½
15 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	100⅛	100	100
31 Am T&T 5½s '43	109	107-32	109½
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅜	101	101⅜
21 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅝	101⅜	101½
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	107	107	107
3 Anaconda C 4½s '50	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
4 Arm Del 4s '57	94¾	94⅝	94¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	95	94½	95
11 AT&SF 4s '95	102½	102¼	102½
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	102	102¼
10 AT&SF TShL 4s '58	106	106	106
9 ACLine 4½s '64	66½	66	66½
10 Aub Auto cv4¾s'39	25	24⅝	25
11 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	32	32	32
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	29½	29½	29½
5 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29	29	29
12 B&O cv 4½s '60	21	20⅝	20⅝
5 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5 B&O SW 5s '50	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99	99	99
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	96	96	96
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	41½	41	41
5 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	37½	37¼	37¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞
13 Bkly Edis 3½s'66	103	102¾	102¾
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73	73	73
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	109⅛	109⅛	109
9 Buf R&P 4½s '57	42½	42½	42½
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	41	41	41
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	97	97
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93	93½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	92¾	94
10 Can Pac 5s '44	100¼	100	100¼
3 Can Pac 5s '54	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝
5 Can Pac 4s perp	58¾	58½	58½
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅜	73¼	73¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17½	17½	17½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	19½	19½	19½
2 Cham P&F 3s(38)4¾s'50	102	102	102
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	94⅜	94¼	94¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101	101	101
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19	19	19
2 Chi &2El Ill 5s '51 ct	18½	18½	18½
3 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
12 CMSP&P ajs 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
10 CM&SP 4½s'89c	28½	28	28
10 Chi&NW rfg5s2037	10½	10½	10½
13 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037c	10⅞	10¾	10¾
10 CRI&P 4½s'52s	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 CRI&P cv4½s'60	3¼	3	3
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	7⅞	7⅞
25 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7	7
1 ChUnSta 4s '63d	104	104	104
1 ChUnSta 3¾s '63	102½	102½	102½
4 ChUnSta 3½s '51	101	101	101
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	59½	59½	59½
2 Clev ElecIll3¾s'65	107½	107½	107½
5 Clev UnT 5s '73	83	82⅞	82⅞
1 Cl UnTerm4½s'77c	76	76	76
1 ColP&I 5s '70	72½	72½	72½
7 Col&So 4½s '80	41½	40⅝	41
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	102½	102½	102½
5 ColumbiaG 5s'52 May	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
10 ColumbiaG5s 1961	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	103½	103½	103½
11 ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	117¾	117½	117¾
2 ConnRPow 3¾s'61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 ConEdis 3¼s '46	105½	105⅝	105½
25 ConEdis 3½s'48	106	105¾	106
16 Con Edis1 1½s'58	102¼	102	102¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¼	102	102
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	110½	110½	110½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34¼	34½
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	17	17
19 Erie Rfg 5s '75	17⅛	17	17
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	51	50½	51
23 FirestT&R 3½s '48	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Fla Cen & Pen 5s '43	40½	40½	40½
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¾	9	9
10 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101	101	101
5 Goodrich 4¾s '56	102	102	102
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76½	76½	76½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '45	54	54	54
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	41¾	40	40
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	47¾	47¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	15	15
11 Ill Bell T 3½s '70 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56	56	56
20 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52¾	52	52⅛
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	55½	55½	55½
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
6 InterbR Tr 4s '32	29	28¾	29
3 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	64½	64	64
7 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	63¾	63⅜	63¾
8 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3	3	3
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	69⅜	69	69⅜
5 Int Paper 6s '55	92	92	92
1 Int Paper 5s '47	97

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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(Continued)

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WATERTOWN, Mass. — Single warm room, next to bath, private home, business person. Tel. Mid. 5464, 19 Upland Road.

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Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

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FOREST HILLS WEST, N. Y., 88-01 63rd Ave.—Large double rooms; residential; 5 min. to Fair; $1.50 per person, double; $2 singly. HA. 6-2644, MRS. SELLNER.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; N. Y. to Florida-California driving experience; married; references. Write Box J-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate desires position as companion; amiable; references; interview on short notice. M. T., 139 Main St., South Paris, Me.

COMPANION, housekeeper. 1 person; day work preferred. Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ROBERT MALONE presents Carnegie Hall COLORED CHORAL CONCERT, Sun., October 8, 8:30 P. M., Studio 1104, N. Y. C.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Author and International Lecturer, commences his ninth season of BIBLE COURSES in the New York area; NEW YORK, Tues., Oct. 17th, at 3:30 and at 8; FOREST HILLS, L. I., Thurs., Oct. 12th, at 2; JERSEY CITY, N. J., Fri., Oct. 13th, at 8; BROOKLYN, Fri., Oct. 20th, at 3; GREENWICH, Conn., Mon. afternoon, Oct. 16th. For information, write 504 W. 111, New York City. Phone UNI. 4-6318.

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Since 1912
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LADIES' HAND BAGS
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More Than 61 Years at the Same Location
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HILL'S
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Visit **Sears** New
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ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
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STANDARD OIL SERVICE CENTER
Lubrication and Waxing
Batteries Recharged
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Open All Night

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OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
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TIRES
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Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

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Downtown Office
22 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

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LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

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TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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Coral Gables

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A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
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PHONE 4-9277

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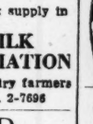
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons



Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

Certified Milk and Dairy Products
WHITE BELT DAIRY Certified MIAMI, FLA.
OLD PLANTATION Ice Cream
Serving Greater Miami for more than Quarter Century.
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TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
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Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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President and General Manager
HART HARDWARE CO.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

We sincerely strive to make
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices
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Towle Printers
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Choice Meats
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Fruits and Sea Foods
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3023 Biscayne Boulevard
Phone 2-8712 Free Delivery

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Quality Hose
Moderately Priced
17 Years in Miami

117 Seybold Arcade Mrs. John A. Gaddis

FLORIDA
MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
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For electrical wiring, service and repairs, also General Electric ranges, refrigerators and all household appliances—see
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B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

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DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS
MODERATELY PRICED
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
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Sixteen years in Miami

Skagseth Stationery Co.
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FERTILIZERS FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED—INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
116 SOUTH MIAMI AVE. PHONE 3-2121

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Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

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MIAMI, FLA.
Moving Storing
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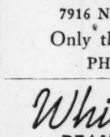
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"



BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
31 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
New Address After Nov. 1
50 S. E. 1ST STREET

Flamingo Furniture Shop
"FINE FURNITURE MADE FINER"
Specialists in restoration of
ANTIQUES—DRAPERIES—SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING. GUARANTEED SUNFAST MATERIALS.
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Phone 4-4880

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Frigidaires—Ranges—Water Heaters—Wiring and Repairs
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Phone 4-2925

Cities Service Gasoline
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All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
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COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

WhiteSwan
BEAUTY SALON
Completely Modern Beauty Service
Soft water used exclusively
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Open evenings by appointment

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Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
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Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

MRS. ROBT. POLLARD
now operating
LATCH STRING INN
Luncheons — Dinners
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4991

FLORIDA
MIAMI
(Continued)

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

MIAMI BEACH

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

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HC PENSOLENE
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

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ORLANDO ROOFING & SHEET METAL WORKS
Barber Genasco Trinidad Asphalt Roofing. Everything in the line of Sheet Metal Work. Now working on roof of First Church of Christ, Scientist
619 N. Eola Dr. Phone 3934
A. A. FIEZL

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida.
Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES *and* ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
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Retail Stores in
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Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

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DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
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PRINTERS OFFICE OUTFITTERS
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"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

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333 Central Avenue

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SLAP HAPPY
Authorized Glidden Dealer
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PHONE 54-334

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Bruce B. Blackburn
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Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones: 56-115—87-343

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Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
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Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
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TAMPA

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

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FASHION LEADERSHIP

EAT
POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
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Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
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Phone 4184

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FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
801-806 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

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"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

PAULINE'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves
Zotos—Pure' Paris-Nestle—Frederick
Runkle Building Phone 28-651

GEORGIA
ATLANTA
(Continued)

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8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tipp's HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8220

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0008 8 PEACHTREE ST.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Men's Clothing and Furnishings
Lew Adler
113 PEACHTREE STREET

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PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

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To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

We Enjoy Serving
GENERAL INSURANCE
EDWARD B. HARROLD
INS. CO.

Jos. N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

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FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

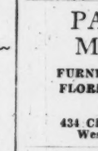
FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

GEORGIA
ATLANTA
(Continued)

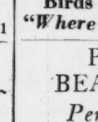
LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN



Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

SPECIAL NOTICE *to Our Friends:*
BYCK'S FINE SHOES
Now Located
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
in Norris Bldg.



Let Us Frame Your Picture
Wide selections to choose from
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

Maxey's Millinery Salon
Hats Custom Made—Hats Remodeled
400 Grand Theatre Bldg. Main 5581

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 159

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

SEE NEXT PAGE

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

Purcells
for the finer things

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Forty-five years of continued service increase our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White! It's just come from the
DICK'S LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
PHONE 7101

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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SWITZERLAND — Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. VETTERLI, Oberaach, Thurgau.

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alésia, 14e; professeur de violon, solfège; diplômée Conservatoire de Paris; élèves privés.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Libertas
St. Kongensgade 114
Telf. 87.57 87.58
Flowers

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

BRANDSTOFFENHANDEL
A. H. de ROO
Fahrenheitstraat 253
Telefoon 33 71 17 Giro 37 385
(Coal)

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

DRUKKERY
VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den HAAG
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Välj Eder Sko hos oss—en av Stockholms mest välsörterade Skoaffärer
SKOMAN
HAMNGATAN 8
invid Norrmalmstorg
FOOTWEAR

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
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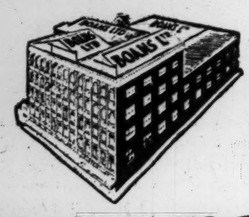

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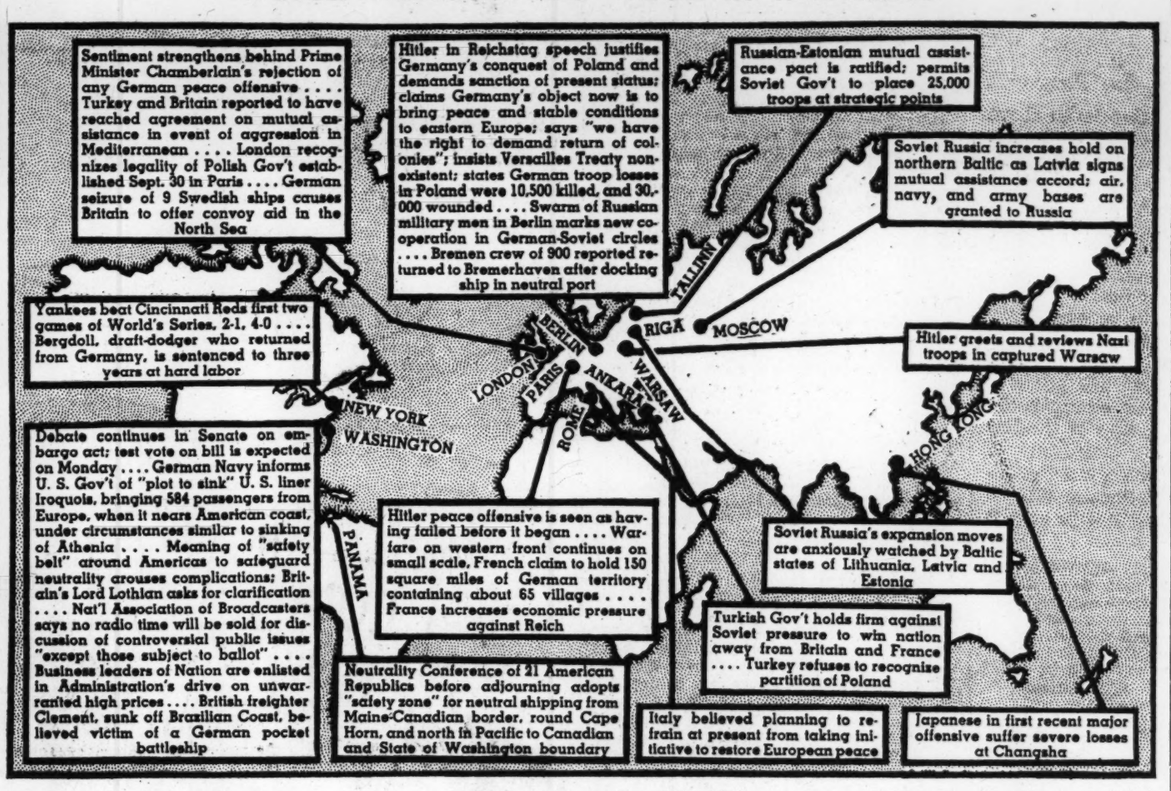
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Sentiment strengthens behind Prime Minister Chamberlain's rejection of any German peace offensive . . . . Turkey and Britain reported to have reached agreement on mutual assistance in event of aggression in Mediterranean . . . . London recognizes legality of Polish Gov't established Sept. 30 in Paris . . . . German seizure of 9 Swedish ships causes Britain to offer convoy aid in the North Sea
Hitler in Reichstag speech justifies Germany's conquest of Poland and demands sanction of present status; claims Germany's object now is to bring peace and stable conditions to eastern Europe; says "we have the right to demand return of colonies"; insists Versailles Treaty non-existent; states German troop losses in Poland were 10,500 killed, and 30,000 wounded . . . . Swarm of Russian military men in Berlin marks new co-operation in German-Soviet circles . . . . Bremen crew of 900 reported returned to Bremerhaven after docking ship in neutral port
Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact is ratified; permits Soviet Gov't to place 25,000 troops at strategic points
Soviet Russia increases hold on northern Baltic as Latvia signs mutual assistance accord; air, navy, and army bases are granted to Russia
Yankees beat Cincinnati Reds first two games of World's Series, 2-1, 4-0 . . . . Bergdoll, draft-dodger who returned from Germany, is sentenced to three years at hard labor
Hitler greets and reviews Nazi troops in captured Warsaw
Debate continues in Senate on embargo act; test vote on bill is expected on Monday . . . . German Navy informs U. S. Gov't of "plot to sink" U. S. liner Iroquois, bringing 584 passengers from Europe, when it nears American coast, under circumstances similar to sinking of Athenia . . . . Meaning of "safety belt" around Americas to safeguard neutrality arouses complications; Britain's Lord Lothian asks for clarification . . . . Nat'l Association of Broadcasters says no radio time will be sold for discussion of controversial public issues "except those subject to ballot" . . . . Business leaders of Nation are enlisted in Administration's drive on unwarranted high prices . . . . British freighter Clement, sunk off Brazilian Coast, believed victim of a German pocket battleship
Hitler peace offensive is seen as having failed before it began . . . . Warfare on western front continues on small scale, French claim to hold 150 square miles of German territory containing about 65 villages . . . . France increases economic pressure against Reich
Soviet Russia's expansion moves are anxiously watched by Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia
Turkish Gov't holds firm against Soviet pressure to win nation away from Britain and France . . . . Turkey refuses to recognize partition of Poland
Neutrality Conference of 21 American Republics before adjourning adopts "safety zone" for neutral shipping from Maine-Canadian border, round Cape Horn, and north in Pacific to Canadian and State of Washington boundary
Italy believed planning to refrain at present from taking initiative to restore European peace
Japanese in first recent major offensive suffer severe losses at Changsha
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
ANKARA
WARSAW
RIGA
MOSCOW
TALLINN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PANAMA
HONG KONG

Sunbonnet Sue

Example

Lincoln was once talking to a dissipated man of middle age who lamented the fact that his 17-year-old son had just begun to indulge in drink.

"Well, there is just one way," said Lincoln, "to bring up a child in the way it should go, and that is to travel that way yourself."

Daily Quotation

WHATEVER makes men good Christians, makes them good citizens.
—WEBSTER

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: American fathers may pretend those "please enclose check" letters from collegiate sons are a trial, but how they beat scrawled notes from the trenches!

Wade in Detroit News: An Eastern school survey shows many pupils are smarter than their teachers. The well-bred sophomore, though, will be patient with his inferiors.

San Francisco Chronicle: They think now that Roosevelt will become an editor when he lays down the political reins. A ringing veto message with each rejection slip would be new.

George Ryan in Boston Herald: A travel writer explains that there is practically no middle class in South America. How refreshingly different! Who gets stuck for everything down there?

Detroit News: Progress in a time of chaos: The University of Missouri reports the perfection of a seedless or laborsaving watermelon.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Republicans agree that politics should be adjourned during this emergency. Any day now we expect to hear that Tom Dewey is hunting criminals instead of delegates.

Little Chauncey

"This is where mater started making the lemonade."

Ancient Refrigeration

Ancient Egypt shipped roses to Rome, says Richardson Wright, garden authority; and yet, he adds, "no one has yet discovered the secret of how they were kept fresh during that long journey."

Monitor Movie Guide

Golden Boy (Columbia)—Clifford Odets' play, transferred to the screen in recognizable form, but now provided with prize-fighting scenes and furnished with a happy ending. William Holden is now the boy torn between a career in music and the quick profits offered by pugilism; Barbara Stanwyck, the girl who turned to him from his manager. Strong drama rather than pleasant.—Adults and young persons.

Miracles for Sale (MGM)—Mystery yarn with stage magicians providing complicated hocus-pocus, which at first conceals and eventually leads to the discovery of a murderer. Robert Young, Florence Rice, Frank Craven, Henry Hull, Lee Bowman.—Adults and young persons.

Port of Shadows (Cine-Alliance)—French tragedy, dealing with the lower types of characters that might be found near the docks of a seaport, setting them forth in sometimes sordid detail with a Gallic frankness, but photographed with unusual skill and acted in its principal roles by players of more than ordinary ability. Jean Gabin, Michel Simon, Michele Morgan.—Adults only.

"Television Spy" (Paramount)—Technical problems are neatly skipped as patriotic inventors in New York look and listen in, through a life-size screen, on the activities of international spies in California. But they can't step or shoot through "to do something about it." William Henry, Judith Barrett, Anthony Quinn.—Adults and young people.

What a Life (Paramount)—Film from the play of the same name, bringing to the screen the Aldrich family and its son, Henry, with all of his high school scrapes. Jackie Cooper, Betty Field, John Howard, Lionel Stander.—Adults and young people.

Above-Average Films

Family — "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincodn," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweetheart," "Kentucky."

Adults and Young People—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only — "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

In Lighter Vein

Nothing Personal

"Eat your crust, darling. It'll make you Mother's big strong man."

"Aw, I don't like crusty old things."

"Willie! How can you talk so, when Miss Starchy is here?"

When the Trouble Really Starts

If showering the porches with handbills fails to subdue the Nazis, the English might send over a wave of brush salesmen!

Hey, That Woman's In Again!

Little Jane: "Mother, these new towels are very rough."

Mother: "Never mind; that's one of the little things that are sent to dry us."

An Old Story

Clerk: "How does this pair of shoes fit you, madam?"

Customer: "They still don't cramp my feet."

Polite

Small Child (leaving party): "I've had a very nice time at your party."

Hostess: "You don't say so."

"Oh, yes, I always do!"

Ready to Move In

Dad: "What type of young man is this new friend of yours?"

Daughter: "Well, he says he has always wanted a good home."

"That sounds promising."

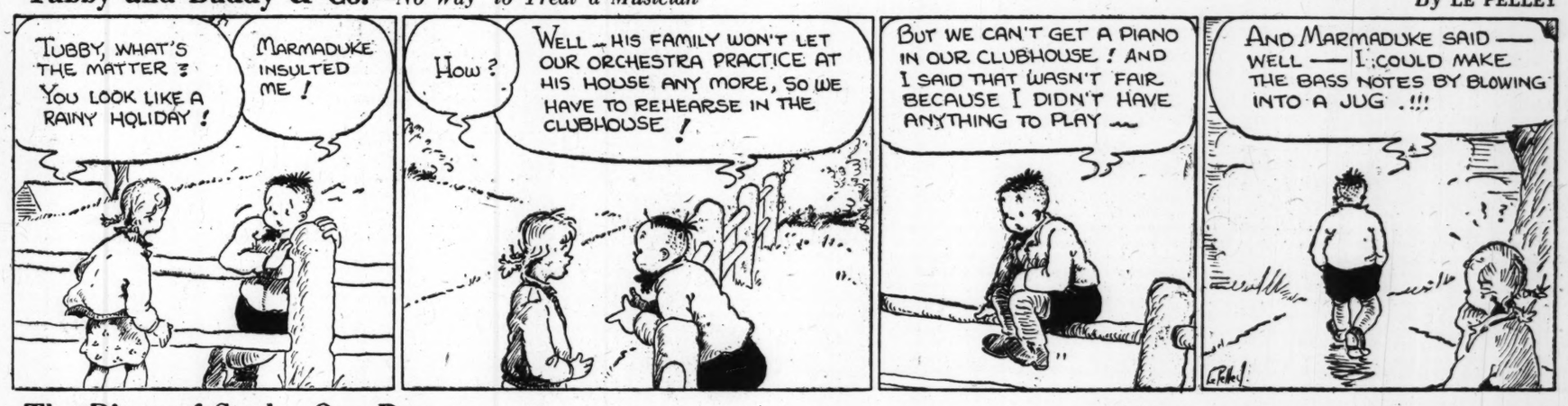
"Yes, and he likes ours."

A Verse for Today . . .

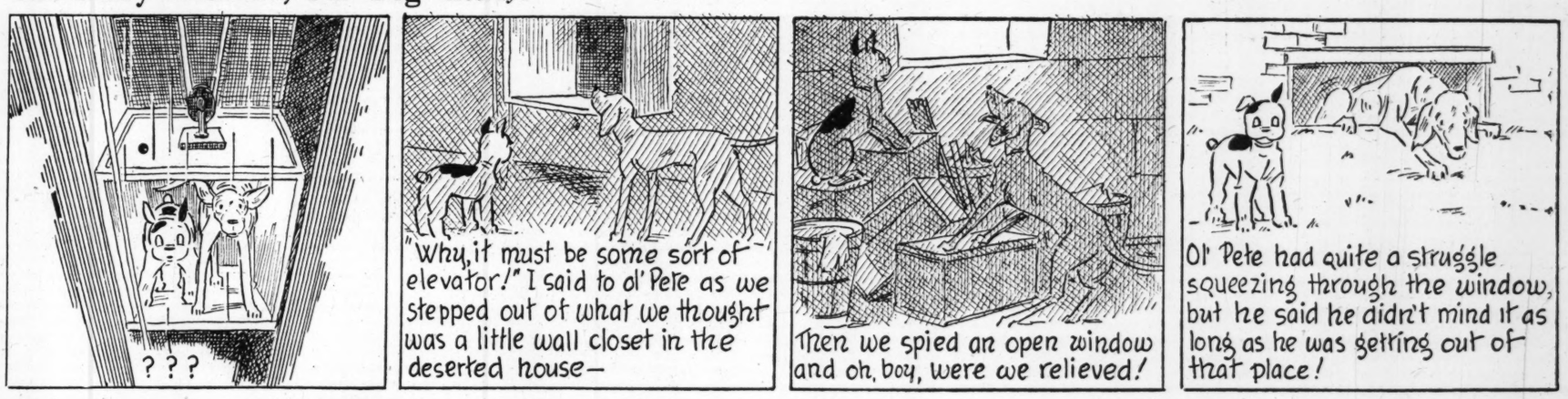
If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us.—I JOHN 4:12.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Way to Treat a Musician*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY, WHAT'S THE MATTER? YOU LOOK LIKE A RAINY HOLIDAY!
MARMADUKE INSULTED ME!
HOW?
WELL — HIS FAMILY WON'T LET OUR ORCHESTRA PRACTICE AT HIS HOUSE ANY MORE, SO WE HAVE TO REHEARSE IN THE CLUBHOUSE!
BUT WE CAN'T GET A PIANO IN OUR CLUBHOUSE! AND I SAID THAT WASN'T FAIR BECAUSE I DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO PLAY —
AND MARMADUKE SAID — WELL — I COULD MAKE THE BASS NOTES BY BLOWING INTO A JUG .!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hooray!*


???
"Why, it must be some sort of elevator!" I said to ol' Pete as we stepped out of what we thought was a little wall closet in the deserted house—
Then we spied an open window and oh, boy, were we relieved!
Ol' Pete had quite a struggle squeezing through the window, but he said he didn't mind it as long as he was getting out of that place!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Move Over, Ted*

By THE HAGERS

I TOOK ENDURANCE FLYER TED UPSTAIRS, AND TUCKED HIM INTO BED.
THEN, "WADDLES!" SOMEONE CRIED, AND LO, TO MY AMAZEMENT, THERE STOOD JOE!
"PLEASE TELL TED WEBB, I'VE GIVEN UP. HE WINS THE FLIGHT AND GETS THE CUP."
"LOOK! HERE'S YOUR CHALLENGER" SAID I. "I THINK WE'LL CALL THE FLIGHT A TIE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Order *and* Freedom

It has been said that mankind must have order, even before liberty. Some will question whether the one is really procurable in the absence of the other. Mankind must strive on both fronts if it is to win the battle on either. There is world-wide conflict today between ideas of liberty and order against notions of order without liberty.

In the Bible we read that God created the heaven and the earth, that he divided the day from the night and the waters from the dry land—statements which symbolize the orderliness of divine activity. We also read that "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." It is, then, no mere coincidence that those nations which respect free institutions and individual liberty within their boundaries are most insistent on order in the international sphere. This compound ideal is as old as religious perception.

While it is not conspicuously honored by the leadership of the Third Reich, it has long been honored by the German people and even by German thinkers whose philosophies—in incomplete form—have been adopted by Nazis as consonant with National Socialism. One such thinker was Treitschke, who stated a concept of order as dependent on respect and even reverence for the State, but who stated the fundamental of liberty as part of this concept:

> The different circumstances of our lives prevent [the ancient Greek exaggeration of importance of the State], and above all, that recognition of our undying personality which Christianity has brought us, through which we realize that man can never be merely a member of the State, when he is free to think as he will of God and the Kingdom of God.

Much in German philosophy has alarmed the world, and especially the philosophy of opportunism stressed in "Mein Kampf." It is heartening therefore to remember that German thought, like that of most peoples, has been deeply influenced by scholars whose perception was eminently capable of understanding the inevitability of order and freedom inseparable in the divine plan.

"Hurry Slowly"

It is natural that in Britain there should be much impatient criticism about the fact that while the war has proceeded with lightning rapidity in the east it has appeared to go so slowly in the west. Why, it is asked, when the Poles were being violently assaulted by the main force of the German army and air units, were not the French and British pressing a stronger offensive in the west?

The answer is that the object of the Allies is not to make spectacular demonstrations but to win the war. No action they could have taken could have had its effect in time to prevent the over-running of Poland. "What we will not do," Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, said, "is to rush into adventures that offer little prospect of success and are calculated to impair our resources and to postpone ultimate victory."

Some hold that at least they might have been attacking Germans from the air. But sporadic raids by squadrons of airplanes or large-scale assaults on the Siegfried line or any other big maneuver must be considered in the light of the larger strategy, which aims at bringing the greatest force to bear at the chosen moment in the most favorable circumstances. Any action which frittered away strength before the right moment would be wasteful. The Allies will hardly pursue the method which the Germans most wish them to adopt.

The Allies will be far stronger later on. The main force of Britain's manpower is undergoing training, and with every month that passes there will be a larger proportion of it ready to go into the line side by side with the French. Britain's Air Force is very powerful, but its rate of increase is reported greater than that of the Third Reich, so that there, too, time seems on the side of the Allies. In the meantime mine-fields are being laid in home waters, submarines hunted and destroyed, war contraband seized, and much of which the public hears nothing is being done to make the blockade of Germany effective.

No doubt, soon enough, the tempo of the war will rise in the west. But well-wishers of the Allies need not grudge the delays. The Third Reich started this war at its own chosen time. Every day that passes now removes some of the inequality which at the beginning favored the aggressor.

How to Keep the Peace

Does the United States desire above all things to keep out of war and to use its influence in the eventual establishment of a just and permanent peace? Then, says Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, "our hearts and minds must be attuned to peace; we must cast out hate and prejudice"—no matter what law we pass or repeal.

Tolerance, refusal to be swayed by hysteria or propaganda, calmness, and trust in the Eternal—these are the Christian qualities that will preserve peace in the individual consciousness and, progressively, in that of the Nation. Only by holding steadfastly to such a course of thinking can the desired goal be attained. Senator Wiley's advice on this line may well be quoted here:

> It is all-important that we build up a reserve to withstand incidents as they may occur. Mental balance is all-important; free expression of thought is very important; faith in our American Government is very important—faith in the destiny of America, and faith in the God of our Fathers—is *all* important.

Music—Be It Ever So Humble

A recent inquiry by the Seattle (Wash.) Educational Bulletin discovers that among thirty moderately large American cities, 50 per cent offer instruction in instrumental music in the elementary school grades, 65 per cent in junior high schools, and about 75 per cent in senior high schools. This seems to indicate that instrumental music is now widely considered to be something more than merely an obbligato to education; that it is part of education itself.

Not to make too much work, however, out of what ought to be and clearly is fun, there are several stimulating aspects to the thought of thousands of youngsters tooting away in (we hope) fairly well segregated classrooms on the "Poet and Peasant Overture," "Marche Militaire," or "The Beautiful Blue Danube Waltzes." Perhaps there is no better way to persuade a disturbed elder generation that all is not jitter that swings. Possibly even the old saying can be revised which held (if anyone now remembers it) that children should be seen but not heard.

There is another cheering implication in it, too. When radio first began to be heard in the land and talking motion pictures displaced some orchestras, there were gloomy forecasts that the day of the garden variety amateur or professional musician was done. Hereafter, only a few outstanding artists would make music for the world. But what has happened? Dance orchestras are everywhere, and personal appearances by musical artists are in great demand.

Beyond that, the sale of pianos, instead of ceasing, has increased. The musical instinct is so deep-seated and general that no amount of pleasure in virtuosos will wholly take the place of attempting some "concord of sweet sounds" for oneself. Music, like sports, cannot all be taken vicariously. One may not be a Don Budge or a Patti Berg, but he likes now and then to swing a racket or a niblick with his own hands. It's the same way about whanging a banjo or torturing a violin. No matter how much of a duffer he may be, many a person wants to play occasionally, as one instructor described it, "for his own amazement."

Police Career Men

To paraphrase the Gilbertian ditty, "the gangster's lot is not a happy one." "Cops" are getting education and it's "tougher" to "get away with a job," they complain. Additional evidence indicates the trend is toward even more highly trained and educated policemen.

First came the Federal Bureau of Investigation with its National Police Academy for members of city, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Then came Michigan State College with its degree of Bachelor of Science in Police Administration. Now, in New York, comes the Division of Public Service Training at City College to prepare men for career services in the police and fire departments. A two-year course was set up by the Board of Higher Education and at the opening of the term at City College Mayor La Guardia hinted the curriculum may be expanded to four years with the eventual elimination of the Civil Service examinations for those who pass.

In the meantime, the results of the last Civil Service examination for the New York Police Department showed that more than two-thirds of the successful candidates had college training. With the influx of career men into the police departments of the nation, it is natural to expect less corruption. And of what avail are "smart" crooks when "cops" are even smarter?

The Bookshelf

Puppeteer of Power

Through the glow of the Florentine Renaissance, among the glamorous Michelangelo and Botticelli and Raphael, there moved a drab and sinister figure whose name is differently but as indelibly impressed on our times. His name was Machiavelli. He is known today as the great maestro of cynicism, the champion of expediency, the exponent of absolutism, the apologist for dictatorship, the arch-priest of power politics. Hence a book which sets forth his policies with clarity and precision deserves careful study at this time. Such a book has been written by Valeriu Marcu and an English translation is printed under the title ACCENT ON POWER (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3).

Strange that this man, whose name is synonymous with cruelty and ruthlessness, with brute force and aggression, with tyranny and murder, should have begun his career as secretary of a group in the Signory of Florence known as "The Ten of Liberty and Peace." This little civil official, Niccolo Machiavelli, rummaged for fourteen years in his dull and dusty job in Florence, culling choice bits from the reports of ambassadors and the papers of secret agents, noting subtlety and intrigue in all their varied forms.

When he lost his post he suddenly blossomed into one of the most prolific writers of his age—brilliant prose, clever comedy, fair novels, mediocre songs, bad poetry, but his passionate interest was always power politics. And his present interlocutor strongly denies that Machiavelli ever enjoyed any of the power which he so efficiently promoted. He insists that he merely put into words the means and methods employed by a certain kind of statesman and politician from the beginning of history. Marcu wants his readers to believe that Machiavelli simply wrote down the recipes for dishes cooked by other chefs.

"A man who believes that he can bring about revolutions and organic changes peacefully and without bloodshed does not realize the lust for Power in the minds and hearts of men," says Machiavelli. He believes that the "inherent bestiality" of mankind calls dictators into being. He advances the theory that "dictatorship by law" is "liberty's necessary protection against internal and external dangers." He declares that a republic is the ideal government; but he immediately insists that this republic must be governed by a beneficent dictator who will know when to impose his will and intelligence on his people—for their ultimate good, of course.

He holds that it is physical force which influences men to follow and obey; but he adds that physical force alone is not enough: his ideal plan is to enlist Might on the side of Right, because he is convinced that only when Might and Right work together and hand in hand is man vested with the sort of power which will endure. But in lieu of this ideal combination he holds that Might is Right and must rule.

He preaches deceit, intrigue, treachery, cunning, cruelty, and describes himself as a Doctor of Lies. He wants good laws combined with good arms, for he says that law is all well enough between individuals but that between states arms are more important. He declares that good laws are impotent without good arms to enforce them.

Finally, Machiavelli demands strong and brilliant leadership. The army is the apex of his pyramid of government. And ruthless government is best government—and surest protection for liberty!

Much of which has a strangely modern sound and one can believe that today's "leaders" must indeed have studied Machiavelli's writings.

E. B. H.

But What About a Better Reception Committee?

The Base Burner

Today I have realized that the rapidly-multiplying wonders of our mechanized world sometimes withhold from us the pleasure of that individual achievement which was a familiar part of former, homelier modes of living. There is deep satisfaction in really doing something, thoroughly and well. Pressing a few buttons yields no such reward.

Now, consider the matter of house-heating. This morning the first frost of autumn crisped the lawn grass and lay white on neighboring roofs. The chill of it entered our home, so I descended to the furnace room, and there I closed a small electric switch. A motor hummed quietly, and white flame leaped into being. Next, I moved a tiny indicator on a thermostat. Barring a highly improbable failure of equipment or fuel supply, my fire-tending for this winter was thus completed.

Wonderful? Yes; but I recall a morning in the early nineteen hundreds when the first frost meant more than the mere closing of a switch.

* * *

"After you have finished your breakfast," father said to me, "I wish you would go to the hardware store and ask Mr. Carney if we can use the stove truck today. It's time we set up the base burner."

Summer had departed from the high Nebraska plains. I welcomed the changing scenes which came with the first cool touch of autumn, and was impatient to see our big stove in its familiar position as the central figure in our "sitting room." I raced down the walk toward Main Street and breathlessly delivered my message to Mr. Carney.

The stove truck was a part of the equipment of the hardware store, but as a matter of course, it was lent to anyone in town who had need of it. It was a peculiar sort of truck; long and narrow and very stoutly built. Its iron wheels were only a few inches high. Its body could be lowered and passed under a stove, then raised with its burden clear of the floor.

This valuable little vehicle was trundled out of a back room and given into my care, with an admonition to return it promptly as it was much in demand.

Clattering over loose boards in the sidewalk as I pushed it along, the truck told its story, and interested neighbors hailed me: "Setting up your base burner? Well, you'll need it soon."

The base burner was a huge affair, and it heated three rooms to our complete satisfaction. It burned pea-sized anthracite coal which we poured, a pailful or more at a time, into a hopper above the fire, whence it fed by gravity as needed.

* * *

Every member of our family was soberly sure that our base burner was the handsomest stove in the world. Its three large doors were fitted with mica windows, through which we viewed the glowing coal, topped with wavering blue flames. Lavish decorations of nickel plate adorned the big stove. A wide foot-rest on the front bore the words "Radiant Home" in highly ornamental letters. There were, also on the front, round colored tiles, blue, green, and brown, representing cherubic faces with very plump cheeks. Some of these tiles were loose in their places, and my childish fingers were never burned deeply enough to stop me from twisting them about, so that no two faces ever viewed the "sitting room" from the same angle.

The base burner was kept through the summer months on the back porch wrapped in old blankets and pieces of carpet to protect it from the weather. Father had these wrappings removed when I clattered up the back walk with the truck. He had brought out also three joints of stove pipe and an elbow. I saw, too, the tin thimble which had covered the chimney hole during the summer.

It was my task to clean and shine the stove and pipe, and I went to work with brushes and a cake of polish. (I remember there was a picture of a rising sun on the wrapper of the polish.) While I brushed, father placed the zinc-covered board on which the stove would stand, in its precise position on the sitting room carpet.

The journey of the loaded truck through kitchen and dining room was slowly and carefully accomplished. When the big stove was finally in place, the entire family stood about it in silent admiration. Winter held no threat for us now! The base burner was set up.

A. L. BEMIS

North . . South . . East . . West

Too Many Alibis

By Frank L. Perrin

The particular event which emphasized the need of an immediate awakening of public thought to a realization of a condition to be met was recorded in Boston newspapers a day or two ago, but it is not isolated. It can be proved to duplicate, in its essentials, the methods resorted to in many cities, large and small. Let us see. Without previous announcement that such action was being considered, a dozen or more police captains and lieutenants were transferred, reassigned or demoted. Officers who had become familiar, or possibly too familiar, with underworld conditions in their district were sent to neighborhoods where they must prove their fidelity or again accept the questionable penalty of departmental censure.

Without specifying by name the individual officers it sought to penalize, it was announced that the transfers were ordered because of the failure of captains and lieutenants to enforce the law. Specifically it is announced that police officers have neglected or refused to arrest and complain of proprietors and agents of so-called number pools and horse race "bookmakers." Even the charges, which no one has sought publicly to deny, are a confession of laxity, if not indeed of nonfeasance, in the entire police department.

There is, so far as the public is concerned, no mystery about it all. It is a matter of common knowledge to any observer that number-game solicitors pursue their way day after day and year after year unmolested. It is equally well known that in nearly every neighborhood in Boston and other large cities the bookmakers accept or solicit wagers and carry on their business more or less openly with their gullible victims.

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It is futile, evasive, and puerile, in view of this admitted or provable state of facts, to attempt to answer public criticism or reestablish confidence in official integrity, to resort to the shuffling about of district police captains, lieutenants, and patrolmen. Nothing could please the under-world racketeers more than this apologetic attitude and admission of weakness on the part of law enforcement officers.

With this confession of weakness, of failure, and of the implied desire to continue to placate or deceive the public, new emphasis is given to the need of determined action by the people in their own behalf. We have not been told half the story which reveals the ramifications and operations of the race-track, number-game and policy ringsters and their curb and office solicitors. No one knows the story in all its horrid details better than the police, from commissioner and chiefs down to patrolmen. But they will not tell it. It may be that they, like the Quaker in the story of the horse trade told by former Senator Watson, think it is a secret.

Police silence, official inactivity, the failure of city and county attorneys to prosecute, the refusal of trial juries to convict, and the refusal of presiding judges to censure indifference or denounce dishonest lawyers and jurors, may have led some of us to believe that the dangers have been magnified. Make no mistake. They have not been inflated or distorted. The meager earnings of the heads of families, the "marginal" increment of the clerk and office worker, and even the relief monies paid to dependents upon public generosity, find their way to the horse and dog-racing tracks, the tills of the policy chiefs, and the bank accounts of the number-game racketeers.

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It has repeatedly been shown by actual figures that in all these percentage games, like the lotteries legally outlawed years ago, but a fraction of the money paid in is returned to the victims. This, at any rate, is no secret. What, then, must be done, to accomplish what police commissioners, police captains, prosecutors, courts, and juries have thus far failed or refused to undertake with determination and courage? The need is for a revival and reassertion of what is best designated as civic righteousness.

In scores of cities, some large and some small, in the United States, there exist today groups organized under the name of Junior Chambers of Commerce. It is hardly to be assumed that the young men who are united in these groups are pledged merely to the extension of trade or to objectives designed to insure sudden prosperity or economic advantage. To one of the members, a day or two ago, the opportunity for undertaking something far more important than these at the moment was pointed out.

One need not be an idealist, a dreamer, or even an alarmist, to realize that a present great need in every community, in every city, in every district and every ward is to destroy the power of the underworld. The task is one which challenges the youth of today.

Mirror of World Opinion

Brands of Neutrality

There are millions in this country for whom neutrality means a scornful refusal to get mixed up with the quarrels of foreigners, and thousands for whom it means a chance to go on having their own way and to make some money out of the fight. But there is a high and true neutrality . . . which does not take sides because it is too busy taking responsibility. . . . There is a neutrality the heart of which is justice and redemptiveness: justice in facing the sins of both sides—the sins of Versailles and the past quarter-century of international intrigue and selfishness, as well as the sins of Hitler and the totalitarians; and redemptiveness towards both sides, which thinks and works constantly, not for the defeat of one side and the victory of the other, but for the defeat of sin, and the victory of God, in every nation.—The Rev. S. M. Shoemaker of New York in *The New Witness*.

The Wide Horizon

Russia Re-Enters Europe

By R. H. Markham

"Grandpa Ivan has come back," the Balkan Slavs say. And he certainly has.

"Grandpa Ivan" is Russia, as "Uncle Sam" is America. Russia is the great Slav State, the traditional champion of all the Slav nations.

When the Slav Montenegrins, who comprised about 250,000 people, were asked as to their number, they used to reply, "We and the Russians are 180,000,000." All the Slavs of Southeast Europe and even of Central Europe—in fact, practically all the Slavs in the world except the Poles—have looked upon Russia as their defender.

Altogether, there are about 207,000,000 Slavs. They are increasing rapidly in number and by 1950 may constitute half of all the people on the continent. Approximately 152,000,000 are found in Russia, 20,000,000 in the Balkans, and 11,000,000 in former Czechoslovakia.

Since the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed in 1918, Russia had been almost eliminated from Europe. Practically all the other countries were pleased to have Russia keep out. Turkey alone co-operated with the Soviets heartily; France, reluctantly. The most vehement opponents of all were the Nazis and the Fascists. They even formed an anti-Comintern Pact, designed exclusively to eliminate Russia.

But now the Nazis have brought "Grandpa Ivan" back into the heart of Europe. This is an event of very great importance, which may restore to Europe a balance and equilibrium.

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After 1918 a "sanitary corridor" was created to shut Russia and its Communism out of Europe. This left the continent lopsided; first France was completely dominant, later Germany. Russia may now be on the way toward balancing the scales.

One of the salient consequences of Russia's elimination from Europe was the isolation of Czechoslovakia. This new State of 15,000,000 people was left almost completely alone in the midst of enemies or rivals. Germany, Austria, and Hungary were hostile to the Czechs, while Poland was ill-disposed. Rumania was the only contiguous friendly State. Russia could not possibly come to Czechoslovakia's aid without marching through Poland or Rumania, neither of which consented to such an act. So the Czechs remained alone, almost completely surrounded by Germans. That gave Hitler a free hand.

But now the Nazis have ended that isolation. Hitler has brought the Russian empire virtually to the border of Slovakia. The age-old defenders of all Slavs are again at the doors of the oppressed Central European Slavs.

Czechoslovakia was the home of three kinds of Slavs: the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the Russins or Ruthenians, numbering eight, two and a half, and three-quarters of a million people, respectively. The smallest group is closely related to the Russians, already contains a large number of Communists, and could very easily be influenced by the great Slav empire. It now forms a part of Hungary, to which it was re-annexed this year. Russinsko may prove a very favorable point for Russian and Communist pressure on Hungary. With Russian soldiers on the Hungarian border and Russian Communists working upon the desperately poor Russins in Hungary, a vital new factor enters Hungary's international situation. From now on Budapest will have to give careful attention to Moscow's demands.

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The Slovaks to the left of the Russins are Catholics, much under the influence of Rome, and, on the whole, hostile to Bolshevism. Until 1918, they were under the Hungarians; from then till 1939, they were with the Czechs. Since March, 1939, they have been under the Germans, though nominally free. Lying among three States, Germany, Russia, Hungary, they are only small money for international bargaining. In spite of their Clericalism, they will be more inclined to gravitate toward Russia than toward any other power.

Beyond them are the Czechs, the principal group in former Czechoslovakia. They are exceedingly Slav-conscious and ardently attached to the Russians. Most of them are "leftist." For three centuries they were under the German Hapsburgs and during the latter part of that time Russia was considered their great protector. Czechia was the principal home of Pan-Slavism. Among many Czechs, Slavic solidarity almost took the place of religion.

The Czechs are not adherents of the Eastern Orthodox Church, as the Russians. They were too much opposed to the Roman Catholic Hapsburgs to feel drawn to that church. Many are Hussites but on the whole the Czechs are noted for their freedom from ecclesiasticism. It was in a vision of pan-Slavism that they found mystic satisfaction. Russia was to elevate a unified, free, cultured Slavdom to its rightful place among the nations of Europe.

This ideal found brilliant expression in the national gymnastic organization, called "The Sokols," meaning falcons. The whole nation, men and women, youth and their parents, participated in this. It represented a mighty rebirth of the Czech people and played a great role in Czech liberation. But it was more than nationalism: it was profoundly Slavic, and at all the great Sokol meets, representations of all Slav groups participated. Prague was a Slav center. The Russians were especially welcome there.

This old solidarity between Czechs and Russians is on the way to renewal. Russia is now a neighbor of the Czechoslovaks. Russia is again a factor in Central Europe. For a century and a half Austria-Hungary considered Russia its most powerful neighbor. It could take no step without considering Russia. Finally, the Slavs, protected by Russia, destroyed that Empire. Russia is again almost at its old frontiers. Now Hitler takes the place of the Hapsburgs. It may prove that Hitler has tipped the scales against himself, that "Grandpa Ivan" will resume his mission of freeing Slav grandsons.